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KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Reports of the General Master Workman and Secretary.

Powderly's Report a Lengthy and Interesting Document.

His Administration and Policy for Two Years Defended.

Course of the Enemies of the Order Bitterly Attacked.

Knights of Labor Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 15.—This morning's session of the Knights of Labor convention was devoted to further reports and routine business. There was time for but two reports before adjournment those from Powderly and ex-Secretary Litchman. Powderly's report took two hours, and Litchman followed for one hour and twenty minutes. They were not given to the press. Powderly's address is a retrospective review of the past two years of his administration and is said to be an interesting document.

General Master Workman's report begins as follows:

For 19 years the order of Knights of Labor has maintained its existence in the face of circumstances most discouraging and disheartening. Struggling forward in its infancy beneath a veil of secrecy it met with opposition from those in whose behalf it intended later on in life to wield as an advocate of peace for the poor, and from those who were enemies of the oppressed arrayed against it. And of these years it has made brave the taunts and insults of many whose interests it served. Since the adoption of its declaration of principles ten years ago its order has had the opposition of all who espoused their principles; but the year whose ending we witness at this session has been most trying and discouraging to those whose wish was to see a harmonious blending of all classes of workers beneath the shield of knighthood. Many causes combine to reduce the number of those who swore allegiance to the principles of the Knights of Labor. Circulation of false statements concerning the strength of the order drove away thousands who regard quantity as being superior to quality in the makeup of the membership of labor organizations. When the rumor went forth from the enemies' quarters that the numbers were dropping down, those members who looked to others for what they should do for themselves dropped out also. When the divergence of opinion between general officers become notable throughout by those who always magnified those members who looked for unity among the officers instead of doing their duty by waiting until they could replace those officers with others, with new from the order temporarily [illegible] of extravagance on the part of the general officers frightened others and they too stood still until his session would assemble. In the ranks were men whose love of self predominated, whose selfishness could not be suppressed for the common weal, and on no occasion would they consent to sink self for the good of all. The oft told story of their grievances sickened and drove many from the order. With an executive board whose members were not in harmony with each other, who travelled from place to place enumerating their fellow officers and commenting on actions they were not responsible for, it could not be wondered at that we have lost in numbers. Unwise strikes which were entered upon against the advice and principles of the Knights of Labor swelled thousands of our members into poverty and forced them from the order. Add to all of these causes the campaign which has just closed, in the United States, in which members and assemblies were pitted against each other on a question which never was made part of the declaration of principles, on which they could very well afford to differ without suffering to any point in the laws and rules of the order, and we wonder not that there has been a falling off, but that we have passed through the crucible test with ranks unbroken, as we find them today.

We state that these trials have resulted in good for the order, and denied anything like official dishonesty, inviting a thorough examination of all the books and accounts. Many changes are desired in the constitution, so as to avoid frequent changes which are recommended at each session. We recommend total abolition of the sections which provide for appointment and government of examining organizers. The law as it is at present framed is a dead letter. Examination of sections 22 and 23 will show that in addition to his other duties the general master workman is required to examine the statement of expenses as reported by the general secretary. The treasury department should be held responsible for all money passing through its channels, and the general treasurer should be vested with the veto power so far as referring payment on bills of which he is in doubt is concerned. At present he thinks financial affairs are entrusted in too many hands. A responsible party should be interested with the management of the finances.

After speaking of the high estimation in which the order is held by many outside of it, and showing the multiplication of detail he must look after, he continued: We have been treated to many discourtesies during the past year on the subject of the one-man power. The chief trouble with our order is because of the lack of one-man power. Our power has been divided in the past, and it has worked injury to us. The will of this order crystallized into the law and unprinted pages of our constitution by representatives here assembled should be carried out to the letter. To do this the duty should be assigned to one man to execute these laws. Where many execute the laws themselves they always fail. Where each man interprets the law for himself there is sure to be a babel of sound and confusion. Vest in one man the power to execute the laws which many favor and pass upon. Allow no interference with that man in the performance of his duty, and you may expect results. Allow every seceder, every knave, every disturber and faultfinder to interpret the laws and we have anarchy pure and simple. Pandering to ignorance by some has given rise to the impression that the man who railed against one-man power was a friend to the masses. No greater mistake was ever made. The man who tells the people they can all act independent of each other on every issue that arises and do it intelligently, is a demagogue. No matter how intelligent the people may be they must meet to determine, not what one man wants, but what is best for all men. When they meet many cherished theories must give way to practical ideas, and when these are enacted into law intrusted to the hands of one man, and every hand should be stretched forth to aid that one man to carry out the will of a union, rather than to live, as I have so many times strained forth to stay the work that your predecessors assigned to me. Men have been placed in office with me whom I would not for a moment associate with in a private business enterprise with any hope of success. Yet for the sake of the good that might follow, silence and forbearance under such circumstances have been observed by me. Fancy the condition in which the united colonies would have found themselves had the first ten years of the government of the United States been delegated to such men as these sons, and the interest of three millions of that day were no greater than those which were placed in the keeping no better than those brought before the board of the Knights of Labor.

After remarking on the influence of the order on public opinion he takes up pending questions, saying: The most important questions that can come up before this body for consideration are those of finance, land and transportation. These great questions are now before the people for discussion and solution. They must be settled by the people, for it is not the interest of politicians to do so. Those who control our public highways are reaching out with a hand of steel to grasp and control the government itself, and it is indeed a battle for supremacy. If the masses remain idle and indifferent the classes will rule through the power which comes to them through banking, railway and land monopolies. It is therefore a duty which we should not neglect to see the sections which have pointed out and place them prominently before our members for discussion. He recommends that a special commission of three be appointed to take up the matter. He advocates concentration of energy on these questions, and further recommends the formation of junior assemblies for educating younger working people.

Matters of interest only to the order came in for a good share of attention, and he favors a change of time of holding the general assembly, believing it comes too close to election. He says: It might happen that in the heat of a particularly exciting campaign members would differ as to political methods, and ill feeling be engendered. Such a current annual session held in the midst of such a contest or soon after one, it could not be productive of as much good as one held at a time when every trace of excitement, anger and ill feeling of the campaign had died away.

He advocates equal pay for equal work for women. The provisional committee is referred to as follows: Scarcely has the gavel been given on the last act of the Minneapolis convention than traitors' hands were raised to destroy what it had taken years of time and patient work to construct. The majority of the last convention were right. They legislated as they saw the necessity for it. They refused to pass resolutions with which they were not in sympathy. At the close of the general assembly a meeting was held in the city of Chicago with the avowed purpose of disrupting the whole of the order. At that meeting it was resolved to organize a so-called "provisional committee" for the purpose of purifying the order. Decision No. 276, which is herewith presented for action of the general assembly, deals with the question of the right of members of the "provisional committee" to visit or otherwise meddle with the assembly of this order. That decision should be approved and a law passed at this meeting which would promptly and forever expel from the order a member who would engage in such a cataclysmic work as was inaugurated at the meeting of the Chicago provisionals. Reforms spring from noble impulses, but the impulse which furthered the assembly of "provisionals" was born in hate, matured in envy, and grown to its present size in the hope that this great order would one day be brought beneath the rule of men who do not possess the courage or manhood to properly rule themselves. No hesitancy and lawless sentiment should sway us at this session. Let us at once and forever put to rout the power of any man to fight this order or its principles and remain a member. If they will hear reason, let them hear from the outside, and let every true, honest man in the order take sides, and either go with these misguided creatures or stand firm and defend the order from their vile attacks. These attacks upon the Knights of Labor come from persistent opposition which has been shown to the idea of allowing other organizations to control the Knights of Labor. Do not misunderstand me, for I don't refer to trades unions. I once referred to this matter at a meeting of this body, and my remarks were twisted and distorted to serve the purpose of designing knaves, who attempted to play upon the feelings of trade unionists. I do not mean trade unions. Their cause and ours are one in the main. The organization which your general master workman speaks of is the International Working-men's association, which passed resolutions three years ago to secure the election of its trusted agents as general officers of the Knights of Labor. Proofs are in my possession. The plans of these men met with but little success, and from that time to the present members of that organization have secretly and unflinchingly worked for the ruin of this order. We have had the misfortune to elect a man who was either a member or sympathizer to the general executive board, and he has at all times shown a preference for the principles of that organization. An honest man would go with the society which claimed his allegiance, but men who wield their connection with other societies will not scruple to destroy the Knights of Labor if the opportunity presents itself. The opportunity never presented itself, and they sought to make it and failed. You may accuse your general master workman of entertaining bitter feeling for his enemies, and so you are wrong. There is no bitterness, but there is a determination on his part to drive from the order every element of discord he plays in his power to do so.

He advocates a more equitable division of wealth produced by labor, and denounces "gambling in money, in land, in railways and in every food which it withdraws from the mouths of millions at the sound of the stock broker's rattle."

In his report ex-Secretary Litchman gives a detailed statement of his connection with the order from his admission to the present time, quoting from the official records of past sessions of the general assembly to prove the falsity of charges of dishonesty which have been circulated against him. He showed from the records that everything had been satisfactorily explained to the general assembly, and his course was approved of by resolution at the Detroit meeting in 1886. His connection with a general insurance secretaryship was in no wise the cause of the failure of the system, because it was rotten.

Next he looks up his election as general secretary two years ago, explaining that by good service and business methods he hoped forever to silence his slanderers. He gave details to show in what points he saved money to the order. In various controversies he believed he was the target of undeserved censure. He had nothing done by his son, who was a Knight of Labor in good standing, he believed, he did properly in so doing, but it was less than one-seventh of the whole amount that was done there. He indignantly denied that he falsified the accounts, explaining that he had nothing to do with paying bills, that work devolving on the treasurer. He further denied the claim that he had employed non-union men at the general offices.

He recommended that the general secretary be given absolute control of his clerks; advocated reduction of the general executive board to five members, consisting of a general master workman, general worthy foreman, general secretary and two members; money may be placed with safe depositories; acknowledged the importance of the present session for weal or woe of the order, and counseled great care in the selection of officers for the ensuing year. His resignation was appended as part of the record. He closed with an expression of thanks to the general officers for courtesies, and a hope for the continued success of the order.

The afternoon session was cut short, owing to the regular meeting of the Women's Relief Corps.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it would be very impolitic and inadvisable action for any body of men from this convention to meet or wait upon the president-elect as Knights of Labor.

Last year exactly similar action was taken at Minneapolis in regard to President Cleveland, who was there at that time.

Organized Farmers in Convention.

TOPEKA, Kans., November 15.—The annual convention of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met here yesterday. Every state in the union was represented. Standing committees were announced. This morning Acting Master James Draper delivered the annual address. He spoke of the flourishing condition of the order and said during the past year 98 subordinate granges had been organized, the greatest increase being in North Carolina. Past experience showed the organization needed a more perfect system in the supervision of its legislative interests. He recommended that some person with authority to act for the grange be stationed in Washington during the sessions of congress. After criticizing the action of the United States senate in rejecting the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture, he turned attention to trusts, which he denounced as injurious to the producer and consumer alike, to an extent unparalleled in the world's history.

On the tariff question he said: The declaration of the purposes of our order demands protection for the weak and restraint upon the strong." Equitable tariff legislation is an issue second to none in this direction, and to accomplish anything we must use our undivided influence and organized power in demanding reduction of highly protected industries to correspond with the protection agriculture is receiving, or else increase of protection to agriculture that shall be equitable and just to all concerned.

The annual convention of the Farmers' Congress of the United States also met in this city. Twenty-four states were represented.

Arkansas Congressmen.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Advices from Little Rock, Ark., say: Official returns from the Second congressional district give Breckinridge (democrat, Cate, (democrat), is uncontested elected over Feazleton, independent.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Late Returns in West Virginia Show Democratic Gains.

Harrison's Plurality in New York Based on 7,000.

Democrats Just a Shade Majority in the New House.

Judge Rucker's Famous Interview, Series by Backers.

The Count in West Virginia.

WHEELING, November 15.—Dispatches received this evening by the republican committee and Chairman Cowden to revise his figures and increase Goff's majority for governor from 760 to 3000. The count in Fayette county gives him an increase of 100, and authentic returns from McDowell make other differences. Owing to recount these figures are still subject to revision. Later returns give Meldrum's republican, for congress, in the third district, 35 majority. The democratic state committee still claim Fleming's election as governor by 200 or 300, but furnish no figures.

New York's Election Figures.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Official returns from 45 of the 60 counties in the state, and reliable estimates from others show Harrison's majority is about 13,000.

Judge Rucker's Famous Interview.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The World's Louisville, Ky., special says: In regard to the interview alleged to have occurred between Judge Rucker of Denver and President Cleveland a week before election, at which Senator Blackburn was present and joined the president in bitterly censuring Hewitt, Grant and all, Senator Blackburn said to-day: "I hope Judge Rucker will disavow the utterances attributed to him, for his own sake. The authorized publication then must have only to say that for two reasons, both conclusive, he has placed himself beyond recognition by decent men. First, because he proposes to publish to the world without authority a private conversation in the shape of an interview of his own seeking, and second, because there is not an atom of truth in the statement of that private interview as published in today's Courier-Journal. I took Rucker for an ex-Kentuckian, and introduced him to the president at his own request. It was not one week but several weeks before the election. The interview lasted but a few minutes, there being no business to transact. The president's name mentioned neither Hewitt's nor Grant's name, nor did anyone else. The president never hinted, however remotely, at any such feeling. He was to be traced or found fault with by any one in New York or anywhere else. On the contrary he spoke hopefully of the outlook, but added substantially that he was prepared to abide any verdict the people might see fit to render. He did refer to the political situation in New York, expressing the hope that matters would be harmonized and straightened up to our satisfaction."

Secretary Thompson's Claim.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Representative Thompson, secretary of the democratic congressional committee, told a Star representative this afternoon that he thought the democrats would certainly have a majority of one or three in the next house.

Carlisle's Perforated Ballots.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—An examination of ballots in Boone, Campbell, Kenton and Pendleton counties, in the Sixth Kentucky district, shows 75.2 perforated tickets were cast for John G. Carlisle. His majority in the district was 355, so that no further search is made there are enough ballots to defeat him if such should be decreed upon contest. But these perforated ballots are void.

Treating with the Utes.

DURANGO, November 15.—Indian officials say the commission appointed last spring with the successful in removing the Southern Utes from Colorado. Two weeks ago the commissioners and a delegation of Utes appointed for the purpose returned from Utah, where they went to look up a new reservation. A council was held at the agency yesterday and all the Indians were present. One-fourth of the whole signed the treaty providing for their removal to a new reservation in Utah, the provisions of which have not been made public. One or two bands object to going, but a member of the commission informed an Associated Press correspondent last night that he anticipated no trouble in receiving at least the signature of three-fourths of the tribe to the treaty, which will be sufficient to remove them, as a council will probably be held every day for this purpose. The present Ute reservation consists of a strip fifteen miles wide by 125 miles long, and as the whites occupy the adjoining territory game has become scarce and the Indians have no chance to hunt, and for this reason are willing to leave. The opening up of their present reservation will throw open for settlement several hundred thousand acres of the best farming land in Colorado.

Politics at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 15.—General Harrison put in the day hard at work trying to reduce his accumulated correspondence, and keeping two stenographers going all the time. There is but slight falling off in the volume of letters. A number of ballots and other mementoes of the campaign are being sent him.

Official returns slowly come in and hundreds of election bets are being paid. It is estimated about $200,000 changed hands in Indianapolis, and one of the best posted betting men in the state, who participated actively in the campaign, estimates that not less than a million dollars was wagered on the result in the state of Indiana. Local democrats are consoled by winning good sums from enthusiastic republicans on this (Marion) county, which went for Cleveland by a plurality of 370.

Another damage suit growing out of the election was filed to-day against United States Marshal Hawkins, claiming $10,000 for false imprisonment. This makes fifty a dozen suits filed against the marshal for arrests made by his deputies. Damages are asked aggregating about $500,000.

Chairman J. N. Huston returned from his home at Connersville to-day, fresh from ovations tendered him by his home friends, which were the most flattering recognition ever paid any campaign manager. Not less than 10,000 people greeted him with demonstrations, concluding at night in a grand ratification meeting at which he was the central figure.

Postoffice Statistics.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The annual report of the third assistant postmaster general shows the total cost of the postal service the last fiscal year, "inclusive of the amount earned by subsidized Pacific railroad companies for mail transportation, was $58,126,064. Postal and money order receipts amounted to $52,365,176, leaving a deficiency of $5,763,828. This deficiency is owing mainly to the great extension of the free delivery service and increase of railway mail transportation. Statistics of letters, etc., transmitted during the year, which are the first accurate statistics ever published by the department, are: Letters mailed, 3,769,800,000; postal cards mailed, 379,200,000; newspapers and periodicals mailed, 1,068,100,000; pieces of third and fourth class matter, 372,000,000; total, 5,578,000,000. The third assistant recommends that in some of the larger cities pneumatic tubes or some equivalent underground system of transportation of mails be adopted.

Dempsey and Donovan.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The long-looked of six-round glove contest between Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil middleweight champion, and Prof. Mike Donovan, of the New York Athletic club, ex-champion middleweight, took place at Palace hall, Brooklyn, to-night. Contrary to the expectations of everybody, Donovan set the pace, leading and landing on Dempsey's neck and head with his left. Dempsey returned on the stomach. Donovan followed it up with a quick one on the ribs and stomach. Jack retaliated on the mouth with his left, when Donovan missed him. The round closed with a beautiful stop by Donovan of a vicious blow from Dempsey's swinging right.

Second round—As they came up Donovan made a good stop and then went at Dempsey, chasing him about the ring. Dempsey sent a hot one on Donovan's stomach and neck, the professor coming back with a strong, straight left hand in the face and parrying a vicious blow. Dempsey found a resting place on Donovan's chest for his left as time was called.

The third round opened by Donovan stopping Dempsey's blow. Dempsey was short with his right but Donovan followed it up, landing on his stomach. Donovan reached Jack's stomach again with the left. Dempsey returned with his right on the jaw. Dempsey was short on his left and Donovan stopped another hard blow. Dempsey found Van's stomach twice, and landed twice on his ribs. All blows by each were clean and effective.

The fourth round opened by the professor landing on the Nonpareil's stomach with his left. Dempsey returning with his right on his neck. Donovan then landed two clean blows on Dempsey's nose, Dempsey returning on his stomach. Donovan found Jack's ribs with his right and then landed one on Dempsey's neck, the Nonpareil giving him one in the same place. Both were right-handed swingers.

Fifth round—The work in the men had done was very fast, but exceedingly scientific. Every one was delighted by the exhibition of power by both. Donovan landed on the ribs, when a clinch followed, and the men separated without attempting to fight. Dempsey sent a stinger on the neck with his right and another clinch followed. Dempsey rushed Donovan, who landed on his face, but got one in the stomach for his pains. Donovan found Dempsey's neck with the left as time was called.

Sixth and last round—Both men came up slightly distressed, showing plainly the effects of work. Donovan found Dempsey's stomach with the left, when a clinch ensued. After the break Donovan landed on Dempsey's nose. Donovan claimed first blood, allowed. The balance of the round was fast and furious, both doing considerable swinging and both trying to land knock-out blows.

Time was called and the contest ended. Referee O'Brien gave his decision making it a draw; but in a canvass of over fifty men, with few exceptions, all declared that Donovan should have had the decision, and those who thought otherwise gave Dempsey only a shade of preference on the ground that Dempsey's blows were the heaviest.

Changes in the Army.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A formal order issued by the secretary of war to-day relieved General Schofield at his own request of the command of the Army of the Atlantic, owing to inability to perform the necessary work in addition to general command of the army. Gen. Howard is transferred from the division of the Pacific to the division of the Atlantic, General Miles from the department of Arizona to the division of the Pacific, and Colonel Grierson, Tenth cavalry, to the department of Arizona.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., November 15.—General Nelson A. Miles received formal notice from the war department at Washington this afternoon of his transfer to San Francisco to take command of the division of the Pacific, vice General O. O. Howard, who goes east to assume command of the division of the Atlantic. General Miles states that there is no change in his staff.

Murder at Denver.

DENVER, November 15.—N. D. Vaughn, a blacksmith, was murdered in cold blood in front of the Palace theatre, a variety on Blake street, at 3 this morning. Vaughn was on his way to work and stepped into the saloon attached to the theatre for a cigar. While there a quarrel arose between several all night loungers and Vaughn interfered to restore peace. One man named Anderson followed Vaughn to the street and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Anderson and his companions are in jail. The most sensational feature of the tragedy is that it was just a year ago to-day that Chas. Henry, a young Canadian gambler, in a fit of jealousy murdered a young variety actress from Kansas City named Effie Moore.

DENVER, November 15.—Peter Anderson, the man who did the shooting, together with his companions, claims that the killing was in self-defense; that Vaughn struck Anderson over the head several times with a cane.

Vengeance of Bald Knobbers.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—A special to the Post-Dispatch this morning from Christian county, the home of the famous Bald Knobber king, Dave Walker, says five of the witnesses who testified against him in his trial for murder have been lynched by ex-Bald Knobbers. It is said the friends of Walker waited until the supreme court passed upon the case of Walker, and when it was announced that the ex-chief of the Bald Knobber regulators must hang they wreaked vengeance on five leading witnesses who brought him within the shadow of the gallows.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The lynching is said to have taken place on Tuesday night on the banks of Bull creek in Christian county. Nothing authoritative has been learned, however. The point at which it was said to have occurred is forty miles from a telegraph station, and the only means of communication is by messenger. Late last night a man by the name of Grant arrived here from Taney City, in Taney county, to see Joe Inman and Chas. Graves to give them warning not to return to their homes in Christian county. Inman and Graves were concerned in the Greene and Edens murder, and to save their necks they turned state evidence. Both came here several days ago and were about returning when Grant reached here and told them five men had already been lynched, and the mob was waiting for them. Grant knew nothing of the lynching himself. Information had been brought to him by one of Inman's relatives, who did not stop to give particulars but continued his flight toward Arkansas after begging Grant to warn Inman and Graves.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 15.—A messenger from Bald Creek, the scene of the alleged lynching of Bald Knobbers witnesses, arrived at Ozark to-day. He says it is not true the men were lynched, and nothing of an exciting nature had occurred there for weeks.

Rejoicing Over the Election.

BOSTON, November 15.—The Home Market club gave an elegant banquet tonight because of the election result. Thirteen hundred persons sat at dinner. Timothy Merrick presided. Among those present were General Alger of Michigan, Wm. E. Chandler, John D. Long, Warner Miller, H. C. Taft, Geo. F. Hoar and General Banks. Speeches were made by General Alger, Warner Miller, Senator Aldrich, E. L. Sheppard, John F. Scanlan of Chicago, G. F. Hoar and J. B. Clayton of South Carolina. President-elect Harrison sent a letter of regret for non-attendance.

The Gallows Cheated.

LOS ANGELES, November 15.—Fritz Anschlag, who was to have been hanged to-morrow for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Holcocks, an old couple, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine in his cell this morning. He said before dying that he had had the poison in his cell several months, concealed in a plug of tobacco.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Reports of General Officers Laid Before the Convention.

A Great Falling Off in Membership for the Year.

Finances of the Organization Also in a Bad Shape.

Mrs. Barry Exposes Evils which Affect Working Women.

K. of L. Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—About the hotel corridors this morning delegates to the twelfth general assembly Knights of Labor were busily engaged in discussing matters of importance to the order. General Master Workman Powderly arrived early this morning and was at once taken to breakfast, after which he was closeted with Acting Secretary Hayes and other members of the executive board, until the time of meeting. Conspicuous in the lobby of the Grand Hotel was Thomas B. Barry of Michigan, leader of the fight against Powderly. He talked freely, accusing present members of the board of extravagance, mismanagement, employment of persons not members of the order and of other things heretofore published very generally and more fully. Charles Garrett as the possible successor of Powderly caused the delegates a great deal of amusement, in view of the fact that no one but delegates are eligible to election, and Garrett does not happen to be a delegate; in fact there is some doubt whether he is a member of the organization. W. D. Lewis of Pittsburg is about the only person spoken of as an opponent of Powderly for the chief place, and his opposition may not materialize to any great extent.

It was quarter past ten when Powderly rapped for order. Of the 750 delegates 425 were present when the session opened. Pastel tints noon. The press committee of the convention say no great fight was made over the report of the committee on credentials, which was accepted practically as presented. There were some protests as to the legality of the appointment of certain delegates. Schilling, the Chicago socialist, was admitted. In the case of district assembly 49, of the New York city delegation, headed by James L. Quinn, Powderly's lieutenant, it was admitted on the ground that it was not proper at this time to go behind the returns. The matter may come up later.

T. B. Barry was in the hall when the session opened, and endeavored to speak, but Powderly told him that having been expelled he must go. He again tried to speak in explanation, but was compelled to leave the hall. Delegates express the belief that having got warming this early in the session it will be plain sailing.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—Increase of T. B. Barry is one of a letter from the authority of Powderly, and it will be considered in due time by the proper committee. Barry claims to be entitled to a seat, and expressed confidence in his ultimate success. It is said by some of those close to him that Barry contemplates the organization of a new order if he fails this time, and his possible actions are watched with considerable interest. Other protest cases are not in mention. None brought up much discussion, the delegates being seated in each case.

The afternoon session to-day was devoted to completion of the organization of the general assembly by the appointment of committees. These are the legislative committee, committees on law, on finance, on state of the order, on secret work, on appeals and grievances, and the press committee. There was no discussion over these appointments, but some debate was aroused when the legislative committee was under consideration, it being thought by some not advisable to form such a committee at this time. It is the duty of this committee to consider legislation which it is desired to have brought before congress, and it is intended for it to act in an advisory capacity with the regular standing committee at Washington.

A telegram was received from the chief officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen expressing good will and hope for the success of the order, and promising co-operation with it. A similar message was received from the Trades Assembly of Indianapolis. Reports of the general officers and committees of the general executive board will be heard to-morrow and Thursday.

Barry will not talk to the general public until he has been given a hearing by the general assembly of Knights of Labor, which he hopes to have to-morrow. In the area which he has drawn up to that body he gives expression to his desire to be heard at once. Barry promises to appeal to the bar of public opinion in case he is not heard by the general assembly. He says every statement he has made questioning the honesty and integrity of the present management of the order will be substantiated with facts, a few of which will in proper time be made public.

As at present organized the twelfth general assembly is in good shape for work. It is now generally thought the present board will be continued and members chosen to fill the vacancies will be agreeable to Powderly.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—The Knights of Labor convention reassembled this morning and took up the reports of general officers and committees. Powderly's report will not be presented till late in the afternoon.

The report of Treasurer Turner for the year ending June 30th last shows receipts $222,000; expenditures the same. Supplementary report to November 1—Receipts $55,000, expenditures $53,000. In conclusion Mr. Turner says the receipts from tax membership decreased about three hundred thousand during the past fiscal year, and at the present time receipts are not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. He recommends cutting down the staff of general officers and other retrenchments to the amount of $25,000. In view of the great falling off in membership and the debt hanging over the order delegates are feeling rather blue, wondering what the outcome will be. At the end of June, 1887, the order was several thousand dollars ahead. Of its condition one year later Turner says: "June 30, 1888, our balance was $[illegible], with bills to the amount of $9,227 due and unpaid. October 31, 1888, there was a balance of $26, with $3,687 due and unpaid bills."

Mrs. L. V. Barry, general investigator of women's work and wages, gave an interesting resume of her labors, with suggestions toward the amelioration of woman's lot.

The report of the general executive board is a voluminous document, containing an account of all matters acted on by the board.

Mrs. Barry gives the price paid women and girls in various parts of the country visited, and describes the disadvantages under which they work. She found much to criticise and condemn. At Cincinnati she says the organization was in deplorable disruption, and after expressing her inability and time to detail women employed in the industries she says: "But of one or two classes of women I would like to speak in hopes that the Knights of Labor here this convention closes may devise some way or means to overcome, prohibit or restrict by legislation, the compulsory use of labor on fair-trade goods, which in my judgment is most practical, one of the most oppressive, penurious and damaging-to-body-and-soul systems that ever our country or any other country knows of. I speak of the contract sweating system, manufacturers or slop shops, in which women run, misery, sin and shame to orders, and death or failure to the legitimate or regularly-established industry with which it competes. In instance the following: Men's pants manufactured at prices from $1 to $7 per pair are taken by contractors at 25 cents per pair. Operatives are employed and huddled together in close, stifling press rooms, where the machine operatives furnish their own machines and in most cases thread, and do all the machine work on the pants without passing for five cents a pair. They are then passed to the finisher, who buttons on the portions, makes button holes and puts on the suspenders for five cents per pair. Six hours are an average day's work. Supposing five operatives to be employed, and there are often more than less, the contractor makes thirty cents a head, which nets him or her $1.50 per day, while his or her victim gets thirty cents per day. This is only one of many instances.

After speaking of her trips through Pennsylvania, Mrs. Barry says: Violation of every law in regard to the employment of women and children in Pennsylvania is to be met with on every hand. There are many evils attendant upon the employment of children, particularly girls, which lead to misery, ignorance and despair, and a custom is rapidly increasing in this country which makes a name dishonor and humiliation to man and woman, and here and now appeal to every father within the sound of my voice to be watchful and wary of his little daughter if she be employed in any large establishment, or small one either, where she is made to understand that the price of her position is that she stand in with the boss. Many may ask why do not give names. First, because those whose present use pernicious advocates, shrink from giving publicity to their information, and those who do submit will not make their misfortunes public until perhaps they can no longer give their sphere. In very many instances facts were given that were good enough, but no affidavit would be made, and neither myself nor the order was in a position to stand a libel suit, with all the power of wealth against us wherewith to influence them against honor and truth.

The report of the general executive board, consist of a statement of the action taken in various cases of appeals and complaints, most of a local nature. The official action of the board in the case of D. A. 49 of New York was to sustain James L. Quinn in his actions. It is because of this conflict that there have been two contesting delegations in this week's D. A. 49. Action in the pending strike is given in a long statement, but no change in it, but all the documents are in the disposal of the general assembly.

The afternoon session to-day was brief and devoted to the introduction of resolutions and other matter for reference to committees. No more reports were made but the reports of the general master workman and the general secretary are to be in to-morrow. Barry's appeal has not yet come before the assembly, but is also expected to-morrow.

The report of J. W. Hayes, who succeeded Chas. E. Chapman as general secretary in September, will be presented in the morning. He gives a tabulated statement of membership showing 50,381 local assemblies in good working order, with a total membership of 259,528, and 37,900 not reported. July 1st, 1887, the membership according to the report was 51,010, showing a loss in one year of not less than 52,782, the exact number depending on the not reported memberships.

Amendments to the constitution have been offered from a number of district assemblies and they will be acted upon in due season. Among these are amendments providing that the per capita tax to the general assembly be reduced; that the office of general secretary and general treasurer be combined; that the general executive board be reduced in number; that legislation looking to better education of members and the public be enacted; and that officers be elected annually; that strikers and boycotts be supported by the general assembly only to the extent of money especially secured by appeal for such purposes; that the salaries of the general master workman and of the general secretary and treasurer be $2000 per annum, and that the salaries of the general executive board shall not exceed $3 a day, hotel expenses not to exceed $2 per day, railroad fares as now.

A Southern Election Incident.

BOSTON, November 12.—A family of ten persons have arrived in Boston from North Carolina. Mr. Eldridge G. Corey, the head of the family, is about 47 years of age and a native of Freeport, Maine. He enlisted in the First Maine heavy artillery in 1862 and was discharged in 1864 to enter the navy, in which he served until honorably discharged June 30, 1865. After the war he went to Wisconsin and remained there until four years ago, when he removed to North Carolina. Two years ago he went to Durham in that state, where he has kept a store for the sale of fruit. Corey makes the following statement: Last Tuesday he was a candidate for the office of constable. Men in charge of the polls challenged more than two hundred colored voters, some of whom had been known as voters for the last two years, and on account of this there were about a hundred colored voters with republican tickets in their hands when they presented them to be deposited in separate boxes. The votes were not counted until the next afternoon, when it was announced that the democratic candidate was elected by 56 votes. There was some talk about contesting the election. On Wednesday evening, the night Mr. Corey was awakened and called to his door. There he found seven or eight men with handkerchiefs covering their faces. They ordered him not to go from his house before 6 o'clock in the morning but to leave town on the 8 o'clock train. He declared he had done nothing wrong but was ordered to leave town or he would be killed. He said he had no money for traveling expenses, but the visitors said they would provide the money. An hour later they returned and said they would give him no money but would provide for his family. Mr. Corey then went to the house of a friend and tried to borrow some money. His friend said he could not get any until the bank opened, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Corey did not succeed in borrowing money before the 8 o'clock train started, and an hour after while he was in his store three men entered, hurried him out, on a carriage and drove off with the avowed intention of killing him. This act of violence was seen by some of the leading business men of the town who, although opposing Mr. Corey in politics, fearing that a political murder would reflect severely upon the town, took horses and rode a circuitous journey, overtaking him miles and miles from town. By their influence the would-be murderers were persuaded to take Mr. Corey back to his home, but they told him that they could not control the worst elements sufficiently to protect him if he remained, and so, leaving everything in the house and store and taking with nothing except the clothing they wore, the family left town at noon, the men who had rescued Mr. Corey providing money to pay traveling expenses to Boston. They arrived Norfolk Friday afternoon in the steamer D. S. Miller and arrived in Boston Sunday night. To-night they go by boat to Portland and from there to Freeport, money for this purpose having been given by Boston men to whom they are strangers.

A Letter from Axworthy.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—Thomas Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, who departed from town with $80,000 more and with $50,000 of other people's money in his carpet satchel, has written Mayor Babcock a letter. It was sent from London October 29th, and when the mayor received it he had gone to Montreal in order to have an interview with Axworthy. He remained a week and returned to Cleveland without having seen his man. Late this afternoon the mayor gave the newspapers a copy of the letter. In it he gives reasons for his acts are given in the following language: "I went last about October 1st for the purpose of collecting large sums owned by me on at from time to time during the last four years (at the suggestion of President Cleveland and other parties) and have been receiving the interest regularly but greatly to my surprise and horror when I demanded the principal I was answered. We cannot pay it, in fact, it would have been impossible for us four months after we had made the loans, etc., etc. In fact, investigation proved such to be the case. A thorough suspension of the parties to be worth a million, proved not true on this article; in fact, I am not. It is too terrible for me to think or write about it. You will know from the position I occupy in your community how my situation must have affected me. I, or any other man that has always been strictly honest to the letter. Thus overwhelmed by circumstances which, when too late, the finds he cannot control, there was a combination to ruin me. I was succeeded in my property and reserve, borrows, a sufferer and exile. The transfers to the city of Cleveland are good, property, valued at $800,000, to make good this shortcomings. He concludes the letter by saying that if that be not enough to cover the city losses he is willing to contribute further to that end. Mayor Babcock will probably write another letter to Montreal in hopes of having a personal interview with the defaulter.

Railroad Foreclosure Suit.

DENVER, November 12.—The Central Trust company of New York this morning in the United States district court began a foreclosure suit against the Denver and South Park railroad as principal and the Union Pacific as interested party for recovery of the principal of $2,500,000 and interest, which has not been paid since January, 1888, and which now amounts to a million dollars. The principal is secured by a first mortgage on 208½ miles of railroad, telegraph lines, rolling stock and equipments.

The plaintiffs also allege that the South Park Co. is insolvent and pray the court to appoint a receiver. The argument upon the case will be heard to-morrow. An effort is being made, however, to settle the matter without further process of the court. The Union Pacific becomes a party to the suit by reason of a transfer to it of a lease and franchises of the South Park Co. by that company subsequently to the transaction between the Central Trust Co. and the South Park.

Disgusted Southern Democrats.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier publishes the opinions of thirty county chairmen on the situation. One of the leading democrats in the state created a sensation by saying: "For one am getting tired of being used as a cat's paw to rake the chestnuts out of the fire for northern politicians of New York—Hewitt, Fish and Grant stripe. For twenty years or more these people have been using us to serve their selfish ends. The solid south has been used as a cat's paw by them, and the solid south is so regarded. This we do not like over the traces. What would Cleveland do? Why, do this—would have a convention of the southern states. Let the convention meet and discuss the situation. Let us say to the national republican committee: We are tired of this thing, and we want to break through the traces. Give us your assurance that you will leave us alone to manage our own affairs, and that you give us recognition in office in the south, and we will break up the solid south. We will choose from Tammany and the County Democracy and make a fusion ticket and vote for Cleveland, man for president, whether he be republican or democrat."

A Fatal Accident.

DEDHAM, Mass., November 12.—The new locomotive houses of the Boston & Providence company were blown down this morning. Six workmen were seriously and four slightly injured.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR BONCZ.

Recent Proceedings of Anarchists Show Great Growth.

Inspector Bonczek Finishes Interesting Report.

Organization, Plans and Methods Known to Detectives.

A Concerted Uprising Set for the End of New Year.

The Growth of Anarchism.

CHICAGO, November 15.—The Times says: Anarchy is not dead or even sleeping. On the contrary it is more thoroughly organized than even at the time of the Haymarket riot, and its membership is larger than it has ever been. The demonstration of last Sunday at Waldheim was not a gathering of a few sympathizers and friends of the dead anarchists. It was an organized outpouring of Internationalists, who had thus arranged to come out and concentrate at any point agreed upon.

Inspector Bonczek, who is known to have kept detectives watching every movement of the anarchists for the past few weeks, when asked if there were many anarchists at the celebration, replied:

"Yes, there were. Most of them were anarchists."

"Then you think they are still organized and have a large membership?"

"We have had men out looking up their meetings and we know where they are, and have the name and address of the leaders and the most radical anarchists, so that we can reach them in case of trouble. They meet in smaller numbers than before, but there are more of them, and they conduct their meetings differently. There is not so much preparation at the meetings for debating and drilling with arms and explosives, but what is far more dangerous they are thoroughly organized within the place of the law, and we can do is to keep our eyes on them.

"The worst thing about it is they have several schools here for teaching anarchy, which they call Anarchy Sunday schools. In these they teach the children to hate law, and teach them the worst principles of anarchy. Why, the wife of a trusted employe of the county board is an organizer and teacher in one of these schools, and there is no less than five thousand able-bodied anarchists in Chicago to-day ready and organized, waiting for the appointed time. The trouble must come sooner or later. They have set a day for it at the headquarters, but in the meantime they will avail themselves of every opportunity to carry out their policy of destruction to all organized law and order institutions. They sent out circulars before the election asking legislative candidates expressions of their opinion on the state conspiracy law enacted at the last session of the legislature. Many candidates replied that they were in favor of modification of that law, and some of these candidates were elected, too. So you see they are becoming wiser, and consequently more dangerous, because the most radical of them are afraid to experiment to get under explosives as long as the law is as it is."

"You say they have a day set for the uprising, and mentioned the headquarters. Have you any information of this phase of the International?"

"Yes, much more than I can give you. But you may say we have positive evidence of their organization, officers, plans, committees, etc. The central point is in London, with Paris next, then Brussels, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. At the principal countries have vice presidents. The United States, having two—Chicago one, New York the other. In the strength of their numbers they rank France first, Germany second, British isles third, etc., with the United States and Mexico last. In America the headquarters is in New York. So far they have agreed on the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile as the day for a concerted uprising. Do not think the people can take too much in earnest. They may have to change, but they will certainly make the effort. It must come; that is inevitable."

Political Gossip at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—The News this evening prints this bit of interesting political gossip: The first suggestion that has been made to General Harrison since his election regarding appointments came from Irish anti-Cleveland men, four of whom, Dr. Carroll of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Devoy, Brisbin and Ryan of New York, arrived in the city on Saturday but returned to the east yesterday. Efforts were made to prevent the public from learning the purpose of their visit, but they did not hesitate to say they were here "in the interests of a representative American of extraordinary ability, whom Irish citizens would be pleased to see honored by the administration." The representative American in whose elevation they are interested, it was ascertained, is Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia banker.

When Carroll, Devoy and others began their political missionary work in the interest of the republican candidates they formed an organization known as the National Irish American Protection Society, which is a political movement entirely independent of the regular national committee and received from it no pecuniary aid in defraying the necessary expenses. Wharton Barker was their backer. Carroll, Devoy, and others who were among the leaders of the movement are anxious that he should receive some reward. They were so sanguine yesterday that Devoy ventured to explain to General Harrison that the members of the Irish American protection organization felt that they were too young in the republican party to expect any official recognition, but it would afford them much gratification if a representative American who had been especially friendly to them as well as to General Harrison himself, should be honored by the new administration. General Harrison's reply is said to have been neither encouraging nor discouraging. The visitors expressed doubt to their friends here if Barker would be disposed to accept anything below the treasury portfolio. It has been suggested, however, if he should not be called in the cabinet there are strong reasons for the belief that he would make a good minister to China.

Harrison to His Correspondents.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—The president-elect passed the day quietly at his residence, receiving a good many number of delegations and some friends who called, and reading letters and eastern papers. Since the day of election General Harrison's mail has steadily increased, until it has now reached enormous proportions. This morning it required an express wagon to haul the bundles of letters and bags of newspapers that had arrived since Saturday. About 500 letters and several bags of newspapers comprised to-day's mail. Something like eighty telegrams were also received to-day, mostly of a congratulatory character, as were also his letters. Heretofore General Harrison has aimed to reply to every letter, if only to acknowledge its receipt, but with such an extraordinary increase the new limits the task will be too great for him to undertake, as it would occupy his entire time. In view of these circumstances General Harrison this evening requested a correspondent of the Associated Press to publicly convey his cordial thanks to several thousand friends throughout the nation who have telegraphed or sent by letter their warm expressions of congratulation and best wishes. He was very particular to impress upon the correspondent that it would have afforded him real pleasure to personally acknowledge the receipt of every communication, and up to to-day this was his intention, but an inventory of over seven thousand telegrams and letters, with several hundred additional letters arriving each day, has caused him to be utterly abandon the attempt to answer individually, and he asks the press of the country to extend his warmest and warmest thanks to his congratulating friends. Nothing has more profoundly impressed the president-elect than the entirely unasked and heartfelt expressions in the thousands of telegrams and letters he has received. Nearly two thousand of these telegrams and letters were of such a purely personal character that General Harrison felt it might be considered indicative of him permit their publication, although many of them are from people of political or social distinction. Besides this class of telegrams there are fully 2000 from men and women in the humbler walks of life, who express their feelings of admiration in the warmest of personal terms, while exceedingly gratifying to him and calling forth his request in mention in conversation, yet personal references in him from offering them to the public.

Collision of Steamers.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The Cunard steamer Umbria collided with the Fabre steamer Iberia about four miles off Long Beach early last evening, off Sandy Hook, on Saturday afternoon. The Iberia was badly damaged, having her wheel stern cut off, and the Umbria, after taking off the crew of 30 men and trying to tow the injured vessel in, had to come in, to the dock for repairs this morning at 4 o'clock. When the Iberia the latter was sinking badly at the stern and looked as if she would go to the bottom before noon. The Umbria was but slightly injured and came back to her dock merely as a precautionary measure, according to the agent of the line, Vernon H. Brown.

At the mark she bore of the injury would she gave the Iberia was a ragged edged opening in the bulkhead in its largest dimensions about 6 feet by 8 feet. The hole is just abaft of the extreme bow and at its lowest point is about five feet above water line. This is on the starboard side. A small hole was also punched in the plate on the port side directly opposite. The Cunard people tell the following story:

The Umbria left her dock on Saturday morning at 10:45 o'clock with 225 cabin passengers, 67 intermediate passengers and 220 steerage. Sandy Hook was reached at 12:2 p. m. and the pilot left at 12:30 without incident. The weather was hazy and was growing thicker all the time. At 1:40 the ship was slowed down on account of the thick fog. About five minutes later a steamer's whistle was heard on what appeared to be the starboard bow. Captain McMickin was on the bridge. As the whistle seemed to be growing nearer the engines were stopped altogether. Almost the next moment the strange steamer was seen directly across the bows ahead, pointing to the northward. The Umbria's engines were immediately ordered reversed at full speed, but that did not prove enough to neutralize the headway, and the Umbria struck the stranger on the port quarter, carrying away a portion of her stern.

Orders were immediately given to lower the boats and make an examination of the Umbria, which was done, with the result as given already. The two steamers drifted apart and lost trace of each other for fully 20 minutes. Shortly after getting nearer the first officer of the crippled steamer got aboard. His name is Guillot.

He said the name of his ship was the Iberia of the Fabre line. The Iberia had sailed from the Persian gulf on September 2 with a cargo of dates, fruits, hides, coffee, etc. There were 30 men in the crew all told, including officers. The Iberia had met with an accident to her machinery and had been lying to making repairs for about 30 hours. She had just got under way when the accident occurred. The Iberia was a steamer of about 1100 tons register and belongs in Marseilles, France.

Being in the middle of the day there was great excitement among the passengers on the Umbria. The blowing of the whistle of the strange steamer had put every body on the qui vive to see whence the sound came, and when the Iberia comes out of the fog the excitement grew intense among the 700 passengers. Men were at once put to work repairing the damage of the Cunarder. It was an all night's job. A plate of steel five layers of material thick will be placed over the hole, which will be filled with concrete, making the steamer as strong as ever. Captain McMickin, thoroughly exhausted, went to bed when the Umbria was docked. At noon to-morrow the Umbria expects to continue her voyage.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., November 12.—Though the steamer Iberia, which collided with the Umbria, could be plainly seen from here yesterday as she lay off the Long Island shore, nothing can be seen of her to-day. It is thought she has sunk.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamer Umbria, injured by colliding with the steamer Iberia Saturday, again left port this morning fully repaired.

NEW YORK, November 12.—A dispatch reports the Iberia sunk last evening off Rockaway beach.

The Dispute at El Paso.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—It is learned at the department of state that the conflict over the course of the Rio Grande river at El Paso between the inhabitants of that place and Mexican owners at Paso del Norte on the opposite side of the river, is no new question, but that the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States for the past two years. The treaty of 1884 forbids the construction of works on either bank that may interfere with navigation or change the course of the river, so that the questions at issue are largely those of facts as to whether or not the operations on either side have or will actually result in interference with navigation or erosion of the banks.

Decision Against the Bell Company.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Justice Miller of the supreme court has rendered a decision in the suit of the United States against the Bell Telephone company, brought there on appeal from the decision of the circuit court of Massachusetts, sustaining the demurrer entered by the Bell company to the government's suit. Justice Miller has decided that the plea of multifariousness sent by the Bell company does not hold good, and also that the Bell company's contention that the United States has no right to bring suit to set aside a patent is not good. Decision in favor of the United States. Justice Miller overrules the decision of the circuit court of Massachussetts and the court remands the case with instructions to entertain the government's bill.

Complication with Peru.

PANAMA, November 13.—There is serious international trouble between Peru and the United States. The circumstances are these: On the assumption that a house at Mollenda belonged to the Arequipa railway and was therefore the property of the state, orders were given to occupy it by force, although the building was claimed to belong to a citizen of the United States. It was accordingly seized by a squad of soldiers. The United States consulate, situated in the building, was forcibly closed, padlocked, the coat of arms removed and the agent prevented from entering the office for nearly a week. The American minister at Lima, who protested against the seizure of the house, on receipt of intelligence of this aggression cabled to his government and was instantly instructed to demand an apology. The house was vacated after six days' occupation, but the government peremptorily refused to make an apology and rather upheld the proceeding. On this the minister telegraphed intelligence of the refusal and the department of state at Washington ordered him to forward full particulars of the affair before taking further steps.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The department of state does not anticipate any serious results from complications between this country and Peru growing out of the seizure of the building in which was situated the United States consular agency at Mollenda, Peru.

Express Robbers Captured.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—Leon Rounds, who was arrested Saturday at Covington, was arraigned to-day before Commissioner Wright and sent to prison in default of bail. It is stated that when arrested Rounds had three letters in his pocket that had been stolen from a mail pouch at the time of the train robbery November 8 on the Northwestern road. To-day Cora Ellis, passing as Mrs. Girard, formerly from Tyler, Texas, came from Covington en route for Texas. She had been living with E. T. Bunch, who committed the train robbery, as his wife. When she reached the city she was taken in charge by detectives. Thirteen hundred dollars of the stolen money was found sewed up in her clothing. She finally confessed that Bunch gave her the money. Detectives believe they will capture Bunch within the next 48 hours. Ten thousand three hundred dollars was all the cash secured by Bunch from the express company.

Judge Terry's Petition Denied.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The supreme court of the United States denied the application for the writ of habeas corpus in the case of David S. Terry of California, convicted of contempt of court for the violent scene in which he and his wife attacked officers of the court. Application for the writ was made on the ground that Terry at the time of his offense was not in the court room and did not have notice of intention to bring him to trial. Justice Harlan, who rendered the opinion, says the offense was committed in full view of the court; that the punishment which followed is radically without any intermission that the case is not one in which this court should interfere. Justice Field took no part in the case.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Wool is held firm and quiet. Domestic fleece 29 to 36, pulled 24 to 37.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Wool firm; Oregon 18 to 29, Valley Oregon 20 to 27, New Mexico and Colorado 19 to 20.

BOSTON, November 13.—There is good demand and firm market for domestic wool. Territory wools are selling on a scoured basis at 50 to 55. California wools command about the same prices.

Saved from the Gallows.

BOSTON, November 12.—The sentence of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, who was to hang Friday for the murder of her brother-in-law, Prince A. Freeman, by poison in June, 1885, has been commuted to solitary imprisonment for life.

RATIFICATION.

Imposing Republicans Participate in The Denver Demonstration.

El Paso's Delegation Wins the Banner Prize.

Democratic Crowds Line the Streets at Indianapolis,

Though the Big State Ratification Has Been Postponed.

The Ratification at Denver.

Special to the GAZETTE

DENVER, November 10.—The ratification demonstration which occurred in this city to night eclipsed anything of the kind ever seen in the west. Afternoon trains over all the roads were crowded to their utmost capacity with visiting republicans from different points in the state, who came to assist in the celebration. Since early evening the throngs of people have made the principal streets almost impassable. The decorations on the business and private houses along the line of march of the parade were profuse and magnificent. Among the notable decorations is an immense arch of flags and colored lights, which spans Sixteenth street near Lawrence. The Windsor hotel's entire front is covered with red, white and blue electric lights.

The noise made by horns, cannons and bells was tremendous. The torches, bonfires and fire works along the streets traversed by the parade made the sight one never to be forgotten. At the head of the monster parade rode Gen. A. H. Jones, grand marshal, with aids. Governor Routt and Senator Teller, followed by a barouche drawn by four black horses, in which sat Gov. elect Cooper and Secretary of State James Rice. Other members of the new elected ticket came after, with distinguished citizens from all parts of the state. Fully 6500 men were in line.

Noticeable among the many floats was one drawn by six white horses, on one of which sat thirty eight little girls dressed in flags wearing sashes, bearing the names of the states. Several immense roosters on wagons were in line. Employes of the Union Pacific carried colored lanterns and drew a freight car decorated. Saved from the free trade smash up. Employes of different manufactories here turned out in large numbers, carrying banners on which were popular campaign phrases. The El Paso county delegation headed by a float bearing their flag, attracted much attention and was frequently cheered.

Demonstration of Hoosiers

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—The weather was unfavorable to day and tonight for the great ratification meeting that was advertised to take place. Early in the day a steady, drizzling rain set in and continued until nightfall. The sidewalks and streets were consequently clouded with mud, and altogether it was the most disagreeable day of the season. In view of this unfavorable outlook for an outdoor demonstration, the committee having the affair in charge early in the afternoon called a meeting and postponed the state ratification meeting until next Wednesday night. However, the postponement by the committee was too late to prevent the arrival of a number of delegations from Crawfordsville, Clinton county, and several small delegations from other points in Indiana and Illinois. The demonstration to night was therefore a purely impromptu local affair. General Harrison did not come down town at all, the weather being too bad.

Early in the evening large crowds began to congregate on Pennsylvania avenue and Washington street. It was the same motley looking crowd that has filled the streets for the last few days, blowing their tin horns and ringing bells. As evening approached they were reinforced by several hundred out-of-town republicans, notably a delegation from Crawfordsville, which was accompanied by five uniformed drum corps.

About 7 o'clock the rain ceased and people began gathering on Pennsylvania avenue and around the New Denison, not knowing that the big state demonstration had been postponed. By eight o'clock the jam was terrific. Sidewalks were simply impassable, and far into the muddy streets the crowd surged back and forth, making a hideous din with their thousands of tin horns, drum corps and almost incessant cheers. Within the New Denison the scene was a repetition of Thursday night. All sorts of odd and ish garbs were to be seen. Some wore Chinese coats on their breasts, others had their plug hats covered with red flannel, while not a few had paper log cabins stretched over their hats, giving them a most unique appearance. Many were covered with little flags, while their head-gear rivaled a Sioux chief's. Others again wore red calico pants or bright-colored coats anything to be odd.

When the Crawfordsville drum corps marched into the hotel at 8 o'clock the excitement and enthusiasm had reached its zenith. Men cheered themselves hoarse. Horsemen dressed in fantastic garbs, with hats full of flags and coons chased with figures. Following this cavalcade came a band, then about 400 veterans, who were also covered with flags and pictures. Sky rockets, roman candles and cannon torpedoes in profusion greeted the procession as it passed down Pennsylvania avenue into Market street. Following the veterans came nearly a thousand nondescripts, gorgeously arrayed in old plug hats and brilliant suits, no two men dressed alike, and many of them shooting roman candles.

Perhaps the best display was that of students of the Indiana Central college. They carried a coffin which was followed by an upright skeleton with prominent head, which was awarded in a banana, and the inscription on the coffin was "Free trade party." The students provoked storms of applause as they marched through the great crowds. Another device that caught the crowd was a small coffin carried on a pole, and inscribed "Death to free trade bananas," and beneath the words "Good bye, Grover, good bye." An express wagon bearing a mammoth grandfather's hat over three feet in diameter, painted red, was cheered. Some half a dozen drum corps were consolidated and behind them came General Lew Wallace, Congressman Anderson of Kansas, Patrick F. Barry of Chicago, also John Devoy, Joseph B. Ryan, and Michael Prestor. They came expressly to congratulate the generals and were cordially received.

Gladstone Ill-treated.

LONDON, November 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone made a journey from Birmingham to Wolverhampton in a carriage drawn by four horses. They were heartily cheered along the route. On arriving at Wolverhampton Gladstone proceeded to the drill hall, where he received a number of addresses in replying he was repeatedly interrupted, the disorder finally culminating in an uproar that compelled him to adopt a close of his remarks. Great confusion followed, the crowd making a rush and demolishing the benches that separate the members of the press from the public. Stewards guarded the private door by which Gladstone left the hall. The ex premier proceeded to the railway station platform, which was closely guarded, and started for Oxford.

A snow storm and a crowd that had gathered groaned and hooted. At Finnington Fonmer a party we met Mr. Gladstone and his wife, presenting Mrs. Gladstone with a bouquet. At Barnsbury they received a similar welcome. At Oxford a crowd, which was composed largely of undergraduates, groaned and hooted Gladstone as he was driven to the residence of Warden Kebe.

Keely Comes to Grief.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—The court of common pleas this morning made a rule to issue in attachment against John Keely for contempt of court in not obeying the order of the court, absolute. It also discharged the rule to dissolve the injunction as well as a rule to open the sealed package which is in the hands of the court, and which is said to contain a description of the Keely motor. It also continued the injunction against Keely until further notice. The suit in which Keely is thus brought to grief is one instituted by Bennett C. Wilson some time ago with a view of determining whether Keely's apparatus corresponded or was identical with a certain motor device which Keely assigned to Wilson in 869. Under the attachment Keely can be taken at any time and committed to the county jail pending the pleasure of the court. The attachment, however, was not placed in the sheriff's hands today, and this is regarded as an indication that the court has no desire to inflict the degrading penalty of imprisonment on a man whose contempt simply embodies the advice of counsel upon which he acted.

Calls from Fever Sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—A dispatch from an Fernandina, Fla., to the Times Democrat says: Calls for relief are increasing and means of administering it decreasing. The feeding of those engaged in the work of relief here is one of utter desperadency. The public has responded most generously and much more than not be expected, but there are thousands of mouths to fill for weeks to come. Gainesville with little or past experience shows the fever just becoming epidemic, and unless a change of weather intervenes must see a rise of victims as almost other places where fever has recently spread. The weather now gives little hope of relief.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 10.—Thirty three new cases of fever for the last twenty four hours, deaths five. Total cases to date 469, deaths 33.

London's Murder Fiend.

LONDON, November 9.—The murder fiend has added another to his list of victims. About 2 o'clock this morning the body of a woman cut into pieces was discovered in a house on Dorset street, Spitalfields. The police are endeavoring to track the murderer with bloodhounds. The remains were mutilated in the same horrible manner as those of the women murdered in Whitechapel.

The appearance of the remains is frightful, and the mutilation was even greater than in previous cases. The head had been severed and placed beneath one of the arms. The ears and nose had been cut off. The body had been disemboweled and the flesh torn from the thighs. The womb and other organs are missing. The skin has been torn off the head and faces. One hand has been pushed into the stomach.

LONDON, November 9.—The victim, like all the others, was a prostitute. She was married. Her husband is a porter. They lived together apparently in every way. Her name is believed to have been Lizzie Fisher, but to most of the inhabitants of the haunts she visited she was known as Mary Jane. She had a room in the house where she was murdered. She carried a latch key, and no one knows at what hour she entered the house last night. Probably no one saw the man who accompanied her. Therefore this part may never be identified. The fiend may never be identified. The egrious wires are also somewhat crippled.

Brodie's Jump at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, November 9.—Steve Brodie jumped from the bridge in course of construction over the Hudson river here at 6 o'clock this morning. He broke three ribs, and when he reached shore blood was running from his mouth and ears. Brodie shortly afterward took a train for New York, where he arrived at 8 o'clock. The distance from the bridge to the water is 212 feet. The jump was made for a wager of $500 and a good media, worth the same amount. Brodie is seriously injured and may die.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Steve Brodie, who jumped from the Poughkeepsie bridge this morning, arrived at 10 o'clock. He was examined by a doctor, who found that he had three ribs broken and a shoulder seriously hurt. The doctor could not say at present whether he had sustained any internal injuries.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Late tonight his wife said he had gone to bed but was doing well and would be around in a few days.

Special Rates to Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The inter-state commerce commission has rendered a decision that it had no authority to interfere with regulations of immigrant commissioners at Castle Garden, New York, in the matter of arrangements for lessening immigrants by railroad to interior points because these commissioners are appointed by the state, and their control of immigration has been sanctioned by the government. The inter-state commission further held that there is nothing illegal or wrongful in a railroad company making a rate for immigrants as a class and declining to give the same rate to others.

accelerated to investigate crime. The speaker said notice must be given of the question in writing. Cunningham Graham then asked if General Warren had already resigned, to which Smith, government leader, replied no.

Condition of Trade.

NEW YORK, November 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says: The volume of legitimate business has been wonderfully well maintained during the past week, as during the whole political campaign, and this is the more remarkable because in the months preceding those of political excitement speculation has been unusually active and extravagant. There has come a more confident tone in many branches of business, and a larger trade with improving prices is usually anticipated as a result of the postponement of very many operations and purchases in the past months. In reports from interior points generally it is noteworthy that the aggregate transactions were large for any five working days.

At all cities reporting money continued in fair or active demand, while scarcely any complaint of stringency is heard, and collections though somewhat interrupted have been on the whole satisfactory, with improvement noted in several cases. The large volume of currency in circulation together with the temporary inactivity of speculation explains the matter. The circulation of banks of money reached $1,787,938,308 November 1st, being sixty one and a half millions larger than a year ago. In the past week the treasury has added $1,700,000 more than it has taken in.

The report of anthracite and bituminous furnaces in blast shows a weekly output of 128,840 tons, against 1,128,84 a month ago and 130,487 a year ago. The output of charcoal from the increase of about one per cent in the month of October makes the weekly output only about half per cent smaller than the output last year. The increase of late has been obtained by southern production. No change in prices is reported as yet.

Sales have been small largely. In all 49,000 tons were taken by the Vanderbilt road and as much by other companies. It is reported that large orders can yet be placed at not more than 37.

The wool market has been decidedly more active and stronger, but while a more confident feeling prevails in dry goods trade no importance in orders or purchases is noteworthy.

Cotton goods have been firm with a strong undertone.

The boot and shoe trade is firm, and actual deliveries this year thus far have been 7 to 8 per cent larger than last year, with new prices averaging a shade better, while stocks are unusually narrow.

The coke and coal trade is very active. At Pittsburg, and the output of anthracite coal was 983,829 tons.

Exports fell 6 per cent below last year's at New York while imports were in October were about 4 per cent below last year's. Prices of the chief export staple broadcloths still rule so high as to prevent a free movement, and when has advanced during the past week about one cent, with sales of 3,500,000 pounds.

Corn has advanced 2½ cents, with sales of 5,550,000 bushels. Oats have advanced ½ cents, port 26 cents per barrel, or 2½ cents with small trading, cotton has sixteenth with sales at 365,000 bales, and coffee has remained steady with sales of 23,000 bags during the week.

Transactions in stocks have not been heavy. Prices have scarce changed at all in the aggregate.

The business failures during the last seven days number 226 as compared with 275 last week and 207 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the total was 245.

Heavy Snow in Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—The heaviest snow storm ever known at this season of the year began at 3 o'clock this morning and is still raging with unabated violence. The storm is general all over the state.

ATCHISON, Kas., November 9.—The most phenomenal snow storm that ever occurred in northern Kansas began this morning and has continued furiously all day. Trains are all late, the wires are prostrated in all directions, with the exception of one line to Kansas City. In Atchison over 200 telephone lines are broken and so tangled up with electric light wires that the electric light works have been suspended to prevent accidents. The snow storm is the heaviest that has occurred at any season of the year since 1870. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained, owing to suspension of telegraph communication.

KANSAS CITY, November 9.—A rain storm, beginning early this morning, developed into a snow storm at 3 p. m., and snow has been falling ever since. The snow, however, has melted as fast as it has fallen. It has been accompanied by a brisk wind and considerable damage. Nearly all railroads centering here are more or less delayed, the Santa Fe being the worst sufferer. The egraph wires are also somewhat crippled.

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THE KANSAS DISASTER.

Developments in the Mine Disaster Are Not Encouraging.

Forty-six Dead Bodies Recovered From the Slope.

Twenty Expected in a Burning Factory at Rochester.

A Large Theater Filled with People Burned.

The Kansas Mine Horror.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—A special from Pittsburg, Kansas, gives the following account of the horrible holocaust in the shaft of the Pittsburg Cherokee Mining company last night. The company had more miners than they could count, and had been running an unusually large force of miners. Yesterday morning 164 men were lowered into the mine. At noon the shots were fired and after the miners descended for afternoon duty. At 5:30 they were ready to fire shots again. The first shot had been fired, but before the men could be lowered a terrible rumbling noise was heard above, and a black column of smoke and dust shot into the air from the mouth of the shaft, tearing away the tracks upon which the cages were hoisted and filling the shaft with debris. The explosion occurred on the east side, and is supposed to be the inexperience of some of the new men.

Before the men outside could recover their senses one of the miners appeared at the shaft, nearly suffocated. He was hoisted out, followed by others, until a large number escaped. How many is not known. There was plenty of help at hand and those at the top devoted their attention to rescuing their entombed companions. The fanhouse was only slightly damaged and was first repaired, canvas being nailed over the holes that had been closed. About 12 o'clock the fanhouse was ready and fresh air pumped into the mine, driving back the poisonous gas and averting suffocation. Men were then turned to raising the crippling so that the cages could be lowered.

The men were lowered into the shaft by rope and bucket. They could accomplish nothing. At two a. m. the cage was ready to descend and the first rescuing party was lowered into the shaft. Owing to the bad air they could not remain long. On the first return of the cage it contained a number of uninjured but very demoralized men. The bottom of the shaft was badly damaged and it was difficult to get at the dead, as it was found they were piled together at the bottom, while the living and dying wounded were hoisted to the top.

At 4 a. m. five have been rescued, and at 5 a. m. four more were brought out alive. At this time they struck an entry containing twelve more dead, and at this hour (2 p. m.) twenty-five dead and nine wounded have been found, with twenty-five missing, supposed to be dead. A large number of the killed are French and Italian miners. A temporary morgue was prepared in a blacksmith shop near by, where the most heart rending scenes were witnessed. Many mangled and badly burned men have been carried in. The casualties are now placed at forty-two dead and eight injured.

LATER.—A special from Cherokee, Kas., says ninety bodies have been recovered. This is believed there are still forty-six in the mine.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—The principal difficulty in ascertaining the names of the victims lies in the fact that there was a number of new men who were not known to Pittsburg people, and many may never be identified.

KANSAS CITY, November 11.—A Journal special from Pittsburg, Kas., says: Developments of yesterday have only added to the horrors in No. 2 shaft of the Cherokee and Pittsburg Coal Co. Citizens of Girard and Pittsburg responded nobly to the call for assistance, and every citizen in the latter city offered his services for the unfortunate victims of the mine disaster.

During the long dreary night thousands of men, women and children thronged about the main shaft, awaiting anxiously for some tidings of the condition of the men beneath clouds of sulphurous smoke suffering death. Now and then some poor woman who learned that her husband was among the dead would break the stillness of the night by a heart rending wail of sorrow that melted the strongest hearts with pity.

The rescuing party did noble work during the night, and when the morn came many willing hands came to their relief. Throughout the entire day the great cage which had been repaired made regular trips, bringing to the top of the shaft the maimed and torn bodies of unfortunate miners. Up to a late hour last evening 34 dead bodies had been recovered, most of them so badly bruised and burned as to be unrecognizable by either friends or relatives. Robert Pritchard, a Scotchman, and Frank Meeraballinger, a German, were found near the main shaft at an early hour this morning in a dying condition and brought to the top. Both died before 4 o'clock.

A temporary hospital had been provided at a neighboring blacksmith shop was used as a morgue. There the bodies of the dead were placed for the inspection of friends. Among the forty-six bodies recovered a large proportion were recognized.

The mine is divided into two divisions, east and west. The explosion took place on the east side, and it is thought nearly all those on that side succumbed to the powerful damp and gas about the main shaft. Only a few succeeded in reaching it, a majority of those saved escaping through a ventilating shaft on one of the south cuts of the west division, about 80 feet away. Twenty-four had reported up to three o'clock in the afternoon.

Persistent reluctance on the part of those in authority about the mine to give any information concerning the accident made it impossible to secure information concerning those who were in the mine at the time of the explosion and those who escaped.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Dispatches from Pittsburg, Kansas, give the following as some of the incidents of the mine horror at that place. For hours after the explosion smitten out the lives of nearly a hundred men, the scene at the pit was distressing. Poorly clad women with babies clasped to their breasts came through the darkness by the light cast from bonfires, like haggard, uncanny beings from another world. Some shrieked above the storm and muttered as they fell upon the shoulders of stronger neighbors. Still others were mad in their despair, and tore their hair and garments and would have dashed in to the cruel jaws, but for the strength exerted by the miners from other shafts.

One poor woman, whose husband and two sons were in the pit, lay under three youngest children beside the blazing fire and then fell in hysterics among them. She lay unnoticed in this position until morning, when she was removed to her home a raving maniac. At one time the crush of women and children was so great that it was feared violence would be necessary in order to clear the way for the rescuers. The poor creatures fought each other in their despair, and, in some instances, inflicted severe punishments.

As night wore on the work of recovering the bodies continued until the floor of the engine house was strewn with mangled men. Then the bodies were placed in rows upon the ground, where the rain and snow beat upon them.

Most of the victims were shocking mutilated. Some were so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. All were covered with blood and dust and many were almost stripped of their clothes. There was nothing left of the first man brought up from the deadly slope but a bleeding, pulpy trunk. The extremities had been torn off. Many of the searchers fainted. As fast as the bodies were brought up to the surface there was a rush made to identify them, a dozen women in many cases being engaged at one time in scanning the face of some unfortunate.

There are still about fifty bodies in the lower levels. Some of the victims were found buried beneath immense weights of slate, while others were discovered in groups and in all kinds of positions. Two men, who have not been identified, were so tightly locked in each other's arms that it was with great difficulty they were torn apart. Their eyes had been blown out by the explosion and their faces so horribly crushed that the jones were ground into the flesh.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 11.—A Times' special received to night from Pittsburg, Kan., says: Searching parties at the Fronteenac mine have worked without cessation all night and to day, but only 33 additional bodies have been taken out. The most astonishing escape recorded during the whole story of the disaster was made to day. At 5 o'clock the morning relief squad working at the foot of the main shaft was astonished to see an apparition approaching them. It was at one of their party and they did not believe that there was a living man in the mine besides the rescuers. Their surprise can therefore be imagined when the mysterious visitor staggered up to them, dimly outlined by the uncertain light of their lamps and greeted them with

"Here, fellows, let me have a light."

It was Henry Burns, who for thirty-six hours had been counted among the dead. He was quickly taken to the surface and there told a story of one of the most remarkable escapes from death on record. After the explosion he was unconscious for some time and when he recovered found his watch had stopped, so did not know the time. He was suffering intense agonies from inhaling the after-damp, but was otherwise unhurt, and proceeded to make his way to the foot of the shaft. He does not know how long the journey lasted and after being removed to the open air he became nervous and delirious and could not be made to understand fully the significance of what he had undergone.

Burns could not realize that two nights and a day had passed since the loss of consciousness and insisted that the people were joking when they told him it was Sunday morning. He is being well cared for and will be all right in a few days.

To-night it can be asserted that 89 bodies have been taken from the mine and there are probably nine or ten more there. Coroner Fisher impaneled a jury this forenoon and allowed them to view the remains. The inquest will begin to-morrow morning. It will be a long one as every effort will be made by the company and men to ascertain the cause of the awful calamity. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Superintendent Craig is convinced that the explosion was due to the ignition of coal dust following an overcharged blast. Some of the old miners incline to the theory that the explosion was due to the striking of a pocket of marsh gas.

PITTSBURG, Kas., November 12.—To Sunday evening at 6 o'clock thirty-nine dead bodies had been recovered and twenty wounded. Of the latter not to exceed five will die—probably not that many. Experts and volunteers are still thoroughly searching the entires and rooms of the underground workings for bodies, but it is thought they have all been discovered. There were about one hundred and fifty men in the mine at the time of the explosion, those over and above the number of dead and wounded having escaped soon after the explosion by way of the air and escape shaft. Officials of the company are on the ground. All being done that can be done for the relief of the suffering and distress of all the wounded men and destitute families.

PITTSBURG, Kas., November 12.—One thousand miners assembled in mass meeting to-night to take action on the Pittsburg horror. Resolutions strongly concerning State Mine Inspector Finney were accepted and his removal demanded. It was also agreed that each man should contribute to the relief fund a share in every bushel of coal, making about $1,000 in all.

A Holocaust at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 8.—The most disastrous fire ever experienced in this city occurred this evening at the works of the Steam Gauge and Lantern company. It was located in a building of seven stories, with two basements. It was situated near the Genesee falls. The fire broke out at 7 35 o'clock.

About forty people were at work, mostly on the third floor. The smoke was very dense and the men could not reach the fire escapes, and were forced to jump from the third story.

ROCHESTER, November 10.—Last evening's fire was the worst that ever occurred in this city. At least 12 lives were lost and 20 injured. The pecuniary loss will amount to $250,000. The building was approached only on one side, and the firemen had only a narrow alley to work in. The building stood on the edge of the upper falls of the Genesee river. These falls are 96 feet high. When the firemen arrived the windows on the street side of the building were filled with men calling for help. There were 65 inside. Soon the air was filled with falling human bodies. At least twenty jumped from the third story and were more or less injured. Five died before they could be removed—John Gall, fireman of the works, Joseph Dougher, Joseph Webber, Henry Snyder, C. A. Gear. Twenty are missing. It is supposed all the missing are dead in the ruins.

It was reported at 10 a. m. that ten more bodies had been found in the ruins.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 10.—Three more bodies have been taken from the ruins, burned to a crisp so that it is impossible to recognize them. The list of dead remains the same. The walls will be torn down to-day and a large force of men will be set to work to morrow to look for the dead in the ruins.

ROCHESTER, November 10.—The total of dead bodies now recovered is nine. The walls have been leveled with dynamite and searching is going forward night and day.

Ruckeer's Interview with Cleveland.

DENVER, November 10.—Judge A. W. Ruckeer, a prominent Colorado democrat, who has been spending the summer in the east, returned home last week. To-day he made public an interview he had with the president while in Washington upon the prospects of his re-election. To a republican reporter Judge Ruckeer said: On October 25th I called at the White house and was ushered into the presence of Mr. Cleveland. There were in attendance at the time Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky and Secretary Endicott. During the conversation that followed I asked Mr. Cleveland what he thought of the chances of his re-election. He replied that he did not think in the existing situation of affairs in New York that it was possible for him to be re-elected. When I questioned him for an explanation he directed my attention to the state of affairs in New York and detailed his defeat was inevitable, and would be the result of tracing in New York city. Mr. Cleveland said: "Mayor Hewitt is running, mainly, I think, to make my re-election impossible. He does not like me and never did."

Senator Blackburn here interrupted with the remark that the old rascal should have had a stone tied to him when he was home and before he was pressed, and he should have been drown in the sea.

The president continued his analysis of the situation, saying: "Hewitt is a democrat, but anxious to defeat me. Grant is a good democrat, but his desire for success has overshadowed all other interests, and then Tammany never liked me. Gov. Hill is a good democrat, but is so anxious to win, and will be traced off on his account at every opportunity beyond a doubt. Einhardt, the republican nominee for mayor, was put up simply to be traced off. New, with all these conditions against me, now can I hope to carry New York?"

Mr. Cleveland added: "The only gleam of comfort that I have had in two weeks was yesterday, when ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, called. He assured me that from his personal acquaintance with the man, Senator Quay was not equal to the contract he had undertaken when he assumed to lead the republican party to success, that the republicans were greatly deceived in the ability of Senator Quay. This," said Mr. Cleveland, "is reassuring, but I fear that the republican chairman is doing something that my friends may not be able to offset. I know, for instance, that there are between 10,000 and 15,000 tramps and bummers registered in New York city, and they all vote with the republicans. I will beat me itself if our people could offset this in the outside counties there would be a chance for victory."

Then continuing, the president said: "I am very strongly of the opinion that we will lose New York through the tracing of Hewitt, Grant and Governor Hill. I also concede Connecticut to the republicans, while Indiana is too close for calculation. Of course, New Jersey will prove democratic. Personally, I do not care about the results, but I would regret very much to see the democratic party sustain defeat at this time."

Cutting Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The Chicago and Northwestern road caused a sensation to-day by notifying Chairman Fairbanks that commencing next Wednesday its rates on packing house products, cattle and hogs, will be five cents a hundred pounds from Omaha to Chicago. The tariff rate on packing house products is 20 cents, and on cattle and hogs 27½ cents, so that the reduction amounts to 15 cents on the former and 22½ cents on the latter. The announcement is interpreted as a blow at the Burlington for cutting the provision rate 12½ cents from Omaha. It is thought that a bitter rate war will ensue unless something is speedily done to avert it. A meeting of the Western Freight association is to take place Thursday, and it is probable that a conference on them may result in settling the difficulty.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Per annum.....$10 00 Six months.....$5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not holds ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STERLE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The New York Evening Post accepts the defeat of President Cleveland very gracefully and says that General Harrison is a man of irreproachable personal character.

The poor mugwumps have proven themselves veritable Jonahs in this election. Cleveland, Miller and Hewitt was their ticket and as a result it was snowed under.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the prize as banner republican state of the union belongs to Kansas. St. Louis evidently has not yet received the returns from Colorado.

Democratic papers are now discussing the various causes which led to the defeat of General Harrison. The principal cause was the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the American people.

It seems that the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's negotiations while in this country were not all as unsuccessful as the fisheries treaty. The announcement of his engagement to Miss Endicott is conclusive proof of this.

The future usefulness of the Knights of Labor as an organization must depend largely upon the spirit in which their convention now in session in Indianapolis meets the new questions facing it in the presence of altered conditions.

With the exception of General Grant, Harrison will receive more electoral votes than any other republican president. Lincoln received 180 in 1860 and 212 in 1864. Grant received 214 in 1868 and 286 in 1872. Hayes received 185, and Garfield 214. Cleveland had 219 in 1884.

The great struggle is over and the election of a republican president has been properly celebrated. This week the people return to their accustomed avocations and our great nation will continue on its course of prosperity as if the greatest political fight ever known in this country had never occurred.

Mrs. Barry made some startling revelations in her report before the Knights of Labor convention yesterday, but she did not exaggerate the vicious practices of the contracting middlemen. The Knights of Labor would do a work of incalculable good if they can devise some plan to do away with this monstrous evil.

The annual meeting of the Women's National Indian association which was held in Philadelphia last week was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the kind that has ever been held. The interest in the good work of civilizing the Indians by means of education and evangelization was evidenced in all the proceedings.

Harvard college is fitting out an astronomical expedition to go to Peru for the purpose of making a complete survey of the southern heavens. This work has been in contemplation for a year or more but preparations for it were only lately begun. The report of this expedition will be a valuable addition to astronomical literature.

It is a recognized fact that women are steadily advancing to positions of honor and trust. Nowhere is this fact so clearly demonstrated as behind the cashier's desk in mercantile establishments throughout the country. A few years ago the female cashier was almost unknown. Now her name is legion and her deft fingers handle tens of thousands of dollars.

The national government is, for the first time in its history, to publish statistics on divorces. Col. Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, is preparing the report. The period of investigation extends back twenty years, and the figures are being obtained from 2,700 courts, including every one having jurisdiction over divorces. This report will prove very interesting.

For the first time since the Whitechapel murderer began his diabolical works, after the discovery of the mutilated body of his seventh victim, the London police seem to have succeeded in obtaining a valuable clue to the perpetrator of these brutal and horrible outrages of women. It is to be hoped that the police are on the right track and that the fiend will now be brought swiftly to justice.

It now seems probable that the Utes Indians will be removed from their present reservation in the southwestern part of the state to Utah at an early day. Since the land surrounding the reservation has become settled by the whites game has become scarce, and this with other reasons have made many of the chiefs anxious for the change. This removal will throw open for settlement several thousand acres of valuable land.

Henry Cabot Lodge at the Norfolk club in Boston gave a very delicious speech on the election. A part of his speech was as follows:

Last night a distinguished gentleman who left the republican party four years ago and has become a very active member of the other party, said to me: "What do you propose to do, now you have got the government?" "Well," I said, "the first thing we shall do will be to pass the senate tariff bill or a bill very like it." Said he, "You seem to have the courage of your convictions." Said I, "We have. We are partisans. We have won the government as a party on a policy, and we mean to carry that policy out to the utmost." Tremendous applause.

This is good sense. The party is pledged to tariff reform. Only let them give us a national measure and not a sectional measure like the Mills bill.

One of the notable features of the late election was the prominent part the United States marshals took in it everywhere. The interference of these officials to secure an honest ballot in 1878 was loudly denounced by the democratic press and people throughout the land. It was all right this year though because the marshals were all good honest democrats.

President Cleveland clearly demonstrated that his authority was supreme in the convention which nominated Hill in New York a few months ago. It must now be a matter of regret to the president that he did not use this authority to prevent Hill's nomination. This probably would not have saved Mr. Cleveland from failure but it would have saved him from the humiliation of seeing Hill triumphant in victory while he faces a crushing defeat.

The will of the party as expressed at the recent election is that Hon. T. O. Wolcott should be the next senator from Colorado. This is the year when the republican party succeeds in getting what it wants. The efforts at combinations to beat Mr. Wolcott will be futile. Failure there is a mistake in the assumption that the party expresses the above determination.

The late African agreement among the European powers will probably put an end to the African slave trade. For nearly half a century England's men-of-war have carried on a solitary struggle against slave-trading on the African coast. But while England's persistent efforts have perhaps served to keep the trade within bounds, they have been powerless to stop it. Now by the co-operation of the powers, a determined crusade will be made against the trade which will soon make it a serious business.

The five great continental powers have 2,000,000 men under arms and the parliaments of three of them, measures are now pending to increase this army of force. Notwithstanding these facts, Lord Salisbury calmly assures the subjects of her majesty that the indications point to peace.

The Chicago anarchists had intended having a great public demonstration on last Sunday, the anniversary of the hanging of Engel, Spies, Fischer and Parsons, but the chief of police of that city promptly refused the necessary permit. His refusal is one commended. The executed anarchists were murderers and their death on the gallows was well merited reward of their crime. Every effort to have them remembered as martyrs will be frowned upon by law abiding citizens and should be opposed by the authorities.

Warner Miller's canvass in New York is made the subject of praise everywhere. Few utterances of General Harrison's have so clearly demonstrated his happy facility for saying the right thing as his telegram to Mr. Miller in which he describes the latter as "the intrepid leader fallen outside the breastworks."

Civil service reform has not been a live issue for the past few days. President-elect Harrison would probably like to know if some of our republican papers expect him to live up to the standard which they criticized Cleveland for falling short of.

Wisconsin and Michigan will have granger administrations for the next two years. In both these states the republican nominating conventions recognized the farmer element and chose from their candidates for governor and both were successful.

A democratic exchange remarks regretfully that a great man is seldom selected to fill the office of president. These regrets might be saved for another time, since a great man has just been elected to that office and will enter upon its duties on March 4.

N. Stevens received as a candidate for district attorney the largest majority given in Arapahoe county. Mr. Stevens deserved an election three years ago. His majority now only emphasizes this. He is to be congratulated on his splendid run. Time makes all things right.

Speaker Peel, of the English house of commons, is in such poor health that he will probably be unable to occupy the chair at his session of parliament. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who will most likely succeed Mr. Peel, will be the first conservative speaker since 1885.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The following excellent letter from the Rev. J. S. Backus appeared in Monday's Republican:

What is its future to be? As the city has not grown with the city or with the state. There are reasons for this which will be accounted for. But the past is past, is past, and cannot be recalled. We must go on to our future.

Our city needs higher class educational advantages. While the railroads may increase the population to a certain extent, and manufacturing industries may be introduced, our best and surest growth is as a pleasant place of residence. This is much in our favor. We have good schools, and the facilities for the study of music and painting are exceptionally good. We need a good college not only for the higher education of our own young people, but also for those who may come to it from other parts of the country. In the eastern states there are many young men and women who are prevented from studying by the state of their health. In our more favorable climate they could study and grow strong at the same time.

In securing Mr. Slocum as its president the trustees of our college have taken the first step towards prosperity. The writer of this believes that the man, the right man, will make the institution, and he believes that in Mr. Slocum such a man has been found. It has been well remarked that "young men like President Garfield on one end of a log and a student such as young Garfield was on the other end of it with only a log shanty for shelter, there you have a college. But then there are practical details, and also ideas which need to be worked out." These are first. A college which shall be founded on the basis of moral and religious training but being sectarian. Our college needs this requirement. It is non-sectarian. Much of misunderstanding prevails as to the relation of the church to the college. Ours is a Congregational college in so far as it was incorporated by certain Congregationalists in this state, and in so far as the original support has been drawn almost entirely from the Congregationalists of the east. But so far as this city is concerned, members of all denominations have proved its friends. Its trustees are drawn from different denominations, and its teaching staff represents more than one denomination. A clergyman of another church, the writer, can make these statements with propriety. Our college is conducted to the support of all our citizens without distinction of creed.

The second requisite is a college staff. While few in number, our college has professors of whom any institution might be proud. It is quite true that additions to the number of professors is quite desirable, but it is also true that a very thorough education can be received at this institution as it is at present.

Third. Requisite buildings—The needs of a great and growing college never can be satisfied. Harvard, Yale, Princeton and our other older institutions of learning. Our college will for years to come be on a much smaller proportions as it is entirely dependent for its future, richer by its benefactors in the future, but the pressing need of the present is a club house and dormitory—a building in which students from outside the city can find board and lodging. It is well known that the cost of living in Colorado Springs is higher than in most places, and if our college is to be a success we must be able to offer intending students a mode of living which will equal in comfort and not exceed in expense that which can be obtained at similar institutions of learning. This can be done by building and furnishing a club house. Connected therewith there should be the requisite accommodations there is every likelihood that a number of students from out of town would be found in attendance.

From a business point of view it would pay to bring about this result. It means an addition of not less than $[illegible] to the retail trade of the city per year. The effort about to be made to erect such a club house deserves the support of all our citizens, and it is to be hoped that it will be pushed with such energy as to be ready for occupancy with the beginning of the school year 1889-90.

In the Republic of Monday last the Rev. J. S. Backus writes a timely and forcible letter concerning our college which we gladly reprint in this morning's edition. The time seems ripe for the people of our city and state to realize the opportunity before them of specially placing this institution in a position to do the full work of a college of the highest grade. Among the many tokens of the coming prosperity of our city which have appeared during the last year, none is more to be welcomed than the emerging of Colorado college from the embarrassments which for several years has hampered its work.

A large burden of indebtedness has been removed and a president has been secured who is a leader rapidly winning his way among the students and officers of the college and the community at large. Evidently we now have a man at the head of the college who by his scholarship, his high ideals, his devotion and his administrative power is capable of making, in a few years, the promotion of the higher learning between the Mississippi and the Pacific provided the citizens of Colorado really believe in it and support it. It goes without saying that no other town in the state or region referred to is as admirably adapted to be the seat of a college as Colorado Springs. All that makes the town famous as a health resort and as a home, attractive as a health resort and as a home, its climate, its scenery, the character of its population, its location—all tend to make it an educational centre.

It does not seem unreasonable to anticipate that with the largely increased population of the state, and with proper accommodations for students and under a scholarly, energetic and devoted administration there should be an attendance in 1889-90 of from 150 to 200 students.

Supposing each student to spend $[illegible] a very moderate estimate, as a means from a business point of view, a total expenditure of from $[illegible] to $[illegible] annually in the town. Only those who have been familiar with the growth of the well managed colleges in the west can realize how great a factor in the future development of this city Colorado college can be made.

Michigan university has been in existence only about twice as many years as Colorado college, but it has to-day towards 600 students in all its departments. Over in college, an institution founded and sustained by private benevolence, is only a few years older than Michigan university and has to-day nearly an equal number of students. We live in an age when money and administrative ability can very rapidly build up a university anywhere, as such institutions as Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Wellesley and Smith testify. Colorado in its public school system is already, by the confession of the highest educational authorities, the second state in the Union. But yet there is nothing deserving the name of college or university. The men of wealth and culture of whom there are so many in this state could find no better use for their money than to liberally endow Colorado college and make it a college of the first rank.

The definite and immediate need of the college is that $3,000 be raised to clear off the indebtedness on the piece of property opposite the college and known as College park. This will place the college with a clear title. It is further necessary that about $17,000 additional be raised for the purpose of erecting a club house at which board can be furnished at rates commensurate with the means of students.

From sixty to sixty students were turned away last year from the lack of this convenience, and the president is already receiving letters from applicants both within and without the state who are likely to be deterred in a similar way unless lower rates of board can be provided. The erection of this club house will permit the authorities to advertise the college as they have not been able to consistently to do for several years. Unless such a building can be erected it will be very difficult to enlarge the college into an institution which shall offer beyond the immediate needs of the city. It is needless to say that the college will serve in a very much larger way the city, if it can be made, as is certainly possible, one of the representative institutions of the country, instead of simply a local school for higher education.

We understand that some of our best business men propose to undertake the raising of a sum of money large enough to make the college what it ought to be. The undertaking is timely and wise. We bespeak for it the serious consideration and the liberal co-operation of all our citizens. It is not money well bestowed which opens the way to a liberal education to many youths, who, for lack of means and favorable opportunity, would be otherwise attempt to secure such an education.

It is from our young western colleges that some of the most promising men in the post graduate courses at Johns Hopkins, Harvard and Cornell are now drawn—men who are eagerly sought for chairs in the older colleges and universities. Shall not Colorado Springs, the best place in which to establish this first-rate college, serving such needs, which is certain to be located somewhere in this state at an early day?

The time for action is now, and the undertaking should be on a generous scale.

The prohibition party may congratulate themselves on one victory in the late election. The success of the saloon candidate for governor of New York was largely due to the assistance which he received from the third party. David B. Hill was a saloon keepers' attorney before he entered public life. He was nominated for the office which he now holds by saloon keepers and their friends. During his term in the gubernatorial chair he openly championed the saloon interest. As a reward for his efforts in their behalf he received a renomination at the hands of the saloon clique. Opposed to Hill was Warner Miller, the life long avowed enemy of the liquor traffic. Mr. Miller stood on a temperance platform and made an open fight for that cause, prepared to accept defeat if need be for the sake of his principles. The issue between these two candidates was well defined. From the beginning to the end the line was distinctly drawn. There could be no misunderstanding it. The issue was arrayed against the body of saloon was arrayed against the body cause of temperance. With this issue at stake and these two candidates to choose between the prohibitionists chose to assist the saloon candidate. The fight is over. Hill is elected. The saloon has triumphed. The liquor dealers themselves never struck a harder blow at the temperance cause than the prohibitionists have done. They have won a victory of which they must be proud.

One of the best results of the election is that there will be no further fear of a solid south. For ten years the south has been solid. This solid south with New Jersey, Connecticut and New York, has had a majority of the electoral college. These three states were controlled by the population within a radius of fifty miles of New York city. There was danger because of these conditions of a long continued democratic rule. As the democratic party was almost made up from the south it put in the ascendency and practically made it the governing part of the nation. There was a danger about this which was generally appreciated and resented. While there was no chance of unseemly

the results of the war, such as paying the rebel debt or repudiating the national debt, there was a strong and well founded feeling that the time had not come for putting the government in the hands of the south. The civilization of the north and south are entirely different, and it will be some years before the two sections can be brought into close sympathy. The ideas which gave rise to slavery and put down the rebellion were northern and the best representation by the republican party. The south represents too much class feeling and too little sympathy with the great moral questions which we shall be called upon to settle. From present appearances the power of the solid south is broken forever. With the admission of the new states the solid south will not have so large a vote in the electoral college and no opportunity to control the senate. This is one of the best results of the election.

The Denver Republican of yesterday contained a notable interview with ex-Judge A. W. Tucker, a prominent democrat of this state. Judge Tucker's interview with Cleveland was on the 25th of October, twelve days before the election. He then said that he did not expect to be re-elected; that he thought that Mayor Hewitt became a candidate simply to make his election impossible. He summed up the situation as follows:

"Hewitt is a democrat but anxious to defeat Hill. Grant is a good democrat, but his desire for success has overshadowed all other interests, and then Tammany never liked me. Governor Hill is a good democrat, but also too anxious to win, and will be traded off on his account at every opportunity. Beyond a doubt, Brennan, the republican nominee for mayor, was out by shady tricks traced off. Now, with all these combinations against me, how can I hope to carry New York?"

All this shows that President Cleveland is a pretty good politician and fully appreciates the situation. The only grain of hope that Cleveland had was the assurance of ex-Governor Curtin that Quay was not equal to the situation, but since the election Mr. Cleveland must have a poorer opinion of Governor Curtin's judgment than Chairman Quay's ability. There will be more or less bickering among democrats in New York state over this. But in the country at large the bitterness will be intense.

The cabinet makers seem to be at work. It seems to be quite generally conceded that Mr. Blaine will not get into the cabinet. But General Harrison will probably be influenced quite largely in selecting his cabinet by the wishes of the other candidates to the nomination. President Lincoln took a large portion of his cabinet from the candidates before the Chicago convention who competed with him for the nomination. His chief competitor, Seward, was made secretary of state, while Simon Cameron, Montgomery Blair, Caleb Smith and Edward Bates were all taken into the cabinet. The chief competitors of Harrison were Allison of Iowa, Alger of Michigan, Sherman of Ohio, Depew of New York, and Gresham of Indiana, but presented by Illinois. It is probable that all of these gentlemen, with the exception of Gresham, could receive cabinet positions. If any of the above gentlemen should not wish a cabinet position the state presenting the name of each of the above will have a fair chance of a representative. Besides, New England is likely to be represented by one of the Maine senators, in order to give Blaine the senate. This will be a happy compromise and will probably suit Mr. Blaine, Mr. Frye and the country much better. The cabinet makers have made no allowance, what ever for a representative from the Pacific coast. No one person is prominent just now. But the Pacific coast has never been represented in the cabinet, and it is probable that Harrison, on account of the handsome support he received there, will select one member of his cabinet from that district. It would be a wise thing to do, provided the proper man could be obtained. The south, which originally had two members of the present cabinet, will probably be without a representative unless one is chosen from West Virginia.

As the republican party will control both houses of congress and the executive, it can admit several of the territories of the northwest now large enough to become states. All of these territories are as certainly republican as Iowa or Nebraska. They will give six to eight more senators and about twelve members of the lower house. They will also add some twenty votes to the electoral college. Besides, in the apportionment of representatives, after the census of 1890, the northwest will make relatively the largest gain in the country. All these things point to a long republican ascendency, provided the party shows itself worthy of support. There are several questions that will come before congress for immediate settlement, and the party will soon be called upon to take positions which must decide its future ascendency. There is abundant reason to believe these questions will be settled wisely. General Harrison has shown his hand sufficiently to show that it is a cunning one.

The result of the election does not furnish much encouragement to the campaign liar. The Indianapolis Journal thus sums up the effects of the campaign lies about General Harrison which were elaborated with such great care and circulated at great expense: "The Chinese lie evidently did not hurt him where it was expected to, as he carried the Pacific coast states by increased majorities. The Connolly lie about Irish-Americans seems to have had no effect, and in Bloomington, Ill., where Connolly lives, his own precinct, which has always given seventy-five to one hundred democratic majority, gave only nineteen this year. It is a strong Irish-American precinct. The dollar-a-day lie was only believed by a class of ignorant and prejudiced voters who are democratic anyhow. The "greenback idiot" lie, which was a malicious distortion of a harmless remark, did not prevent the greenbackers in Michigan from voting for General Harrison and helping to swell his majority to 25,000.

As the smoke of the battle clears away Colorado looms up as the banner republican state of the union, even throwing Pennsylvania in the shade. From the returns thus far received the majority is accounted the unprecedented figure of over 15,000. Estimating the total vote of the state at 75,000 this majority is about 27 per cent of the whole vote. This would be equal to a majority of 42,000 in Maine, of 35,000 in California, of 38,000 in Kansas, of 83,000 in Indiana, of 77,000 in Illinois, of 155,000 in Pennsylvania and of 275,000 in New York. Colorado is small but she has conclusively demonstrated her ability to break the record of republican majorities."

Mr. Phelps, our minister to England, has won golden opinions during his stay abroad as the following complimentary notice in the London Times one day last week will testify to: "We feel sincerely sorry Mr. Cleveland's defeat should necessarily involve the retirement from this country of the present minister for the United States. Mr. Phelps has performed his duties at the American legation with marked ability and politeness, and without failing to maintain the claims of his own country has won the esteem of Englishmen by his geniality, his fair-mindedness and his intelligent interest in English affairs. He has made many friends here, and no enemy."

Mr. Appleton Morgan has recently written a book, "The People and the Railways," which is a strong plea for railway proprietors, and is professedly a reply to the many attacks which have been made on the methods and principles of railroad corporations. While the author takes sides with the people against the tyranny of railroads, he takes a strong position in favor of allowing the largest amount of liberty to them compatible with thorough conservation of the rights and interests of the public.

The November Century begins the thirty-seventh volume and nineteenth year of the magazine, and the number is made notable by the beginning of several new magazine features. The most important of these is the first installment of the Century gallery of old masters, engraved by F. Cole, and described by W. J. Stillman and Mr. Cole himself. These engravings are said to be actual copies, and they certainly are unique in the history of art, for such careful copies have never been made before on wood. Mr. Cable begins another serial in this number, entitled "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," the first of which is "The Young Aunt with White Hair." Many other contributions from the pens of leading writers go to make the number a very interesting one.

In the list of deaths from yellow fever published on Monday is the name of Miss Agnes Lodart. Few will recognize it as that of a young English actress who came from her home across the Atlantic last spring to follow her profession in America. Her first appearance in New York, though in a minor part, called forth much favorable comment, and her future was pronounced by critics to be full of promise. The appeal for help from the plague stricken southern city of Jacksonville came then and she was among the first to go. All through the summer the noble woman labored among the sick and dying, only to be stricken down by the dread disease when the fight was almost over. For the sake of her suffering fellow beings she gave up her life of hope and promise, only to find a lonely grave in a foreign land.

One of the best pen portraits of our president-elect is the following from the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette:

Harrison is a statesman. He has been wonderfully prepared for the discharge of the obligations that are upon him. His experience has been that of a poor boy with an illustrious and stainless name, and a devotion to duty and passion for labor that never flinched or failed; a young lawyer whose capital was "a good education and a good wife;" a leader at the bar and an orator on the stump; a popular favorite with rising fortunes—a soldier entering the army and going to the field when the war was at its most serious epoch, its horror realized and fortunes uncertain; an officer with his hat in one hand and sword in the other, holding his troops in the fire and sending word to Joe Hooker where to strike the weak point of the enemy's line; in the leading position at the bar of a great state; in the senate of the United States, ready, strong, fertile in thought, with the courage of convictions, far removed from the suspicion of evil; the brave, honest man suffering from undeserved defeat; the candidate of a great party, meeting endless delegations at his own door and speaking daily to thousands, the speeches taken as uttered and telegraphed through the land, and on nearly a hundred occasions always saying something new, and never making a slip that the watchful enemy could turn against him or employ to plague his friends. Through a long campaign he grew every day in the confidence of the people—and president-elect of the United States he goes about his business, serene and unshaken, unmoved, unaffected in his modesty, unabashed before the world, clear in his foresight, and certain in his high purposes. We believe in his statesmanship, and the end of all is that we shall have righteousness and peace.

FRENCH SPORTS.

Athletic Amusements of the Modern Frenchman.

Jeu de Paume and Lawn Tennis Played by Both Sexes.

Great Price in Yachting and Horseback Riding.

PARIS, October 29, 1888.

In the art of equitation more progress has been made by those whose simply ride for pleasure than by "gentlemen riders" in races. In the opinion of men of experience, the generation now fifty years of age rode better in steeple chases than the present generation. This is due to the fact that formerly gentlemen did not consider it undignified to ride against jockeys, and so earned now "the professional" manager their horses in order to cross the line first. It may be so, that almost all the young men of rich families who have been accustomed to horseback riding from their youth are now officers in the army, so that they cannot, on account of the exigencies of the service, participate in races where riders are gentlemen. They take part only in military steeple chases, especially at the Croix de Berny, where their horsemanship is most creditable.

As I have already said the number of good riders who appear daily in the Bois de Boulogne has been steadily increasing for several years back. Among those who are frequently seen when the weather is fine in the Allées des Poteaux and in the Avenue des Acacias I may mention the age M. Mackenzie-Grieves, the patriarch of French equitation, who, notwithstanding his eighty years, is sure to show himself on sunny afternoons, going slowly up the Avenue des Champs-Elysées on a beautiful steed. He is always attired in frock coat with a grey high hat in summer and two or three of his handkerchief floating out of his pocket. He is one of the curiosities of Paris as he passes along near the curbstone gazing at the passers by and being gazed at by them in turn.

Among other fine riders are Prince, Comte Prince de Sagan, Marquis de Chambrun, Count de Gontaut-Biron. One of the best gentlemen riders of Paris and of Pau, too, where he was famous for his fine horsemanship, was a young American, Mr. Torrance, who was accidentally killed two years ago while riding at Croix de Berny.

A little group of horsemen, who meet frequently at the entrance gate of the Bois, is known as the "Boulanger Cavalcade." It consists of the famous general and his three friends Count Dillon, M. Arnaud de l'Ariège and M. Feuillant, all good riders. M. Arnaud de l'Ariège and M. Feuillant are, however, better riders than the two others. General Boulanger does not appear at his best astride a horse. He has a solid seat, and that is about all that can be said of him. Paris is also found with his attire. His rather poor fitting sack coat and his badly varnished patent leather shoes not being quite in keeping with his reputation. Nor is his famous black horse so remarkable an animal as one would suppose, after all that has been written about it, and his friends are persuading him to exchange it for a better one.

But it is especially French ladies who have made marked progress in equitation. Each year the battalion of horsewomen increases at the Bois. Among the most daring are the Duchess d'Uzès, Countess Pillet-Will, and the wife of General de Rotwiller. These ladies are generally accompanied by their relations and friends, in which case the latter may wear low hats. But when gentlemen ride with ladies with whom they are not on intimate terms then the high hat is *de rigueur*.

There has long been much talk of establishing at the Bois de Boulogne something resembling Rotten Row in London, a sort of rendezvous where the riders of both sexes may enjoy themselves without being stared at by the curious. With this object in view Prince de Sagan, who is the soul of our out-door amusements, has had several interviews with the municipal authorities, but so far nothing has been done to satisfy the wishes of our Parisian equestrians.

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The *jeu de paume*, or French tennis was for a long time the national game of this country. Under the ancient regime nobles alone were allowed to play tennis, although the unlettered under classes often enjoyed the game in spite of this unjust law. In all the royal chateaux there were tennis courts, and in that of Versailles, it will be remembered, the revolution of 1789 may be said to have had its birth.

The rules of the game are simple, but it is unnecessary to describe them in detail here. The players take their stand in a spot set apart for the game and strike the ball, coming towards them, with the palm (*paume*) of the hand. Hence the origin of the name—*jeu de paume*. A racket is also used. There are two variations of the game, long tennis (*longue*) which is played in a long open space, and short tennis (*courte*) which is played indoors, in a large hall, whose floor is paved with slabs of neatly-fitted stone, and whose four walls are painted black, so that the white balls may be more easily distinguished.

The only places in Paris where the *jeu de paume* is played, but they are the Tuileries and Luxembourg gardens. But there are two clubs which meet three times a week in a hall belonging to their members who thus enjoy in private their favorite game. In the Tuileries the playing is very ardent, and two years ago a promising young Parisian was killed by one of the balls striking him in the temple. The best player to-day is M. Georges Brunquant, a gentleman of about forty-five, who is an enthusiast for all athletic sports. After him may be named Count Charles de Fitz-James, Count de Rancy and Mr. Ridgway, an American, whose family has lived in Paris for some time.

Yachting is making great strides in France. Every year the number of yachts increases. Most of them are built in England, but some of our more patriotic amateurs are satisfied with the shipbuilders of St. Nazaire and Havre. The Marquis de Preaux, who died recently, was one of the latter, and his pleasure yacht was celebrated for its graceful outlines and comfortable arrangement.

For a long time the finest French yacht was the Bretagne. Its owner, M. Henry Say, visited the United States with his yacht a few years ago, but, growing tired of navigation, sold his yacht recently. It cost him nearly 820,000 and he disposed of it for 820,000. "That is a big loss," M. Say remarked on one occasion; "our 820,000 is just about what it costs me every year to keep up my yacht establishment."

Among our most famous yachtsmen are the three Brothers Menier, the well-known manufacturers. Their three boats are Julie, Velleda, and Nemesis, about four hundred tons each. M. Albert Menier recently visited India and China on the Nemesis which performed magnificently at sea and rode out several terrible tempests. One of the Meniers has just had a fine steam yacht, named Aimée, constructed at Argenteuil. It left for Havre about a month ago, and I have been told, cost in the neighborhood of 900,000 francs.

I may also mention the Fauvette of M. Perignon, an engineer who drew the plan of his own yacht; the Sans-Peur of M. Fould, four hundred tons, M. Sieber's Velox, 330 tons, the largest of French sailing yachts; Princess de Sagan's Priny, a fine sailing yacht; and lastly, Baron Arthur de Rothschild's Eros, 750 tons, the largest of our steam yachts.

All these yachts are mainly anchored outside of Paris, and this will be the case until the plan is carried out of making Paris a seaport. Most of them are to be found at Havre. But it is a Paris club, the French Yacht Club, that is home. Many similar societies are scattered along the coast, but are auxiliary to this one at Paris. It offers prizes for regattas, sometimes money prizes, and at other times art objects, but does not organize regattas itself. Its unique aim is to encourage and aid nautical sports. Its president, Rear-Admiral Jaurès, an officer in the French navy, is assisted by a board composed of yachting amateurs, among whom I may mention Count Alain de Guerdavid, Baron Desandes, M. Perignon, Baron Chenard, and M. Bonaparte-Wyse.

The Yacht club enjoys certain privileges. The vessels belonging to it can be repaired in the state dock-yards and can anchor in waters reserved for the ships belonging to the French navy. They carry the national flag with a white star in the blue stripe.

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The subject of rowing naturally comes next. This city is also the centre of that sport. There are several canoeing societies, and among them the Decima Boating club, composed of members of the English colony in Paris. As in the case of yachting, there is a National Rowing society, whose aim is to encourage the sport throughout the country.

In this city, however, rowing is not considered very genteel. Young men of aristocratic families wait until they are in the country before indulging in it. This amusement is left to clerks, who enjoy themselves immensely on Sunday sailing along the Seine and Marne. Bougival, Chatou, Rueil, Bezons, and Asnières on the Seine, and Nogent and Joinville on the Marne are the rendezvous of the rowers, who are generally a pretty noisy set. They have a great deal of *amour-propre*, however, and take a deep interest in regattas.

The best contested race is that which occurs every year between the Paris Rowing club and the Marne Nautical society. The idea is borrowed from the Oxford and Cambridge race. This year's race was from Billancourt to Suresnes, on the Seine. The course is 7400 mètres in length, and the prize was an art object offered by President Carnot. But old rowing amateurs are opposed to these matches. They say the chief aim of the canoeists of to-day is to cross the line first, no matter how they accomplish it. "You try to see how fast you can go," remarked one of these "old fogies" the other day, "while we used to move along with the current without fatiguing ourselves. Our boating was a rest and an exercise; yours is all work, or what is called to-day a *surmenage*." And there is much that is true in these criticisms.

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Pigeon shooting, on the other hand, is a very aristocratic amusement here in Paris. It is practised in the Bois de Boulogne in special grounds to the right of the Avenue des Acacias, whence promenaders and equestrians often hear the crack of the rifle. In order to be admitted you must be presented by two members. It is a sort of club which prescribes rules. The president is year's Prince Joachim Murat, grandson of the King of Naples under the first empire. The best shots are Viscount de Quelen and M. Drevon.

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Members of the pigeon shooting club are also members of the skating club, one of the most aristocratic and exclusive clubs in Paris. Each member pays 82 for the season and enjoys the use of one of the lakes in the Bois. But our French skaters are naturally surpassed by those in Canada and other climes. Last year the best skaters were a Swede and an American, whose pseudonym is George Fros, but whose real name is George E. Vail, a graduate of Columbia college, New York, and a most elegant skater. Last winter many people went all the way from Paris to Montreux, Mendon, in order to admire Mr. Vail's graceful movements. Mr. Vail, by the way, is the author of a book, in French, on the art of skating.

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Lawn-tennis, which was exported recently from England, has many enthusiastic players. We find it less fatiguing than the *jeu de paume*, and that accounts for its popularity. At all the chateaux near Paris and even in the gardens of some of our city houses lawn-tennis grounds are to be found. In this country during the summer season lawn-tennis is now the favorite afternoon amusement.

There exists in this country a lawn-tennis club which was organized two years ago under peculiar circumstances. A young amateur of sports, Viscount Lecomte Janze, was struck by the advantageous position of the Lisle Puteaux in the Seine just outside of Paris as a spot exactly suited for tennis grounds. The island belonged to Baron de Rothschild, who offered to let it free of charge. So Mr. de Janze then decided to issue stock, each bond of 500 francs entitling the holder to all the advantages of the club. It has since been found that the stock pays dividends, each stockholder at present getting five per cent on his money. This is made possible by the annual dues of the "participating members," who pay into the treasury 100 fr. a year.

The grounds are worth visiting. There is a pretty chalet, with a large and small drawing room; the walls are adorned with engravings relating to games and sports; there are retiring rooms for gentlemen and ladies, where tennis suits can be put on, rooms where the rackets and balls are kept and a kitchen and dining room, so that excellent dinners can be prepared at short notice. The club is open from May 15 until the end of August, and during the month of June it is the rendezvous for a party is most aristocratic in Parisian society.

Besides playing lawn tennis, the members of the club may indulge in rowing, for, as I have already said, the grounds are on an island in the Seine. Very nice boats are always ready for use.

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A word about swimming. The art of natation is in high favor in France, but is not indulged in at Paris by the fashionable world. The bathing establishments along the river are rather poor things and far from furnishing the necessary comforts. So those who wish to take a swim, either drive to the lawn tennis club on its island, or go up the Seine to Charenton, outside of the city, where the water is not contaminated by the impurities of Paris. Sometimes they take the railway to Maisons-Laffitte, to Bougival or Poissy. But most Parisians disdain bathing in fresh water, and wait until July in order to enjoy the sea at Trouville, Dieppe, or Biarritz, to say our most fashionable seaside resorts.

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Gymnastics used to be left to clowns and acrobats; but within a few years the Parisian gymnasiums have begun to be frequented again by young men of polished society. Thanks to the efforts of a well-known sportsman, M. Voller, who has organized at his own expense a real amateur circus, whither he invites his friends and his friends' friends, gymnastic exercises are now quite in vogue once more. Twice a year M. Voller gives performances where the actors are gentlemen and the audience is made up of members of the best society. Everybody wants to be present, invitations are much sought after and a regular crush is the result. To give an idea of the aristocratic character of the performers, I may say that is the Count de la Rochefoucauld who appears as the man on the flying trapeze. He is a very clever gymnast and on his favorite trapeze is not surpassed by many a professional.

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Such is the long but far from complete account of the outdoor and athletic amusements of the modern Frenchman. It will be seen that if we are not the equals of our English neighbors, we are not much behind Americans, and are far more advanced in health-giving exercises than we are generally given the credit for being.

GASTON TOLLIVER,
Of the Figaro.

An Interesting Decision.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The supreme court through Chief Justice Fuller has rendered an opinion of unusual interest to holders of life insurance policies. Thomas L. Hume of the District of Columbia died in 1881, totally insolvent, but leaving 885 life insurance policies. The policies were by their terms payable to the widow or children of the deceased. The administrators and creditors of the Hume estate sought to force the application of the proceeds of the policies to the payment of debts due the creditors, on the ground that the premiums paid by Hume were by fraudulent transfer or otherwise estate. The supreme court holds that the beneficiaries are entitled to the proceeds of the policies without any deduction whatever on account of premiums paid, holding that a husband or father has a full right to insure his life in the interest of his wife and children, and where such policies are effected in the name of the beneficiaries they are no part of the estate of a deceased insolvent, and therefore cannot be regarded as the property, even therefore any part of its value was so obtained.

THE SOCIAL HIVE.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Says Marriage Is Not a Failure.

Sensible Discussion of the Great Social Question of the Hour.

The Complaining Time Generally Follows the Honeymoon.

This query, just now echoing from shore to shore, and enjoying, more or less seriously, the attention of many thousands of English speaking men and women, is, after all, only another form of that popular query: "Is life worth the living?" In the one case and in the other, it is not so much a question of accepting or refusing the inevitable, but of how to use certain conditions imposed upon us by the laws of our being. For, let it be a failure, or let it be a success, marriage is an institution that has come to stay; and to vote it down would be about as insane and suicidal a policy as to say: "The air is a failure, it is raw and creepy, and causes rheumatism, catarrh, phthisis and a dozen other evils; let us, therefore, hermetically seal our doors and windows, and eliminate air from our scheme of living." Doubtless we could follow this wise counsel, and, doubtless we should soon be cured of all the ills that air produces and flesh is heir to. But on the other hand, we read that no woman had sufficient sense of humor to make a joke, so was constrained by the innate contrariness of women to make as wise a one as any man could.

We, then, the mutual attraction of the sexes, and the impulses of human nature, being what they are, and have been since Adam woo'd Eve as the crowning delight of paradise, and Cain went out and found himself a wife as the surest mitigation of the curse laid upon him, the association of a man and woman who find each other congenial and attractive will doubtless continue to be the rule of life, until life shall be no more; and as we Anglo-Saxon-Latins claim to be the flower and fruit and crown of civilization, it is not worth discussing whether we shall revert to the condition of the lowest savages, and cease to dignify and solemnize these unions by the accepted forms of marriage. Probably no woman, however "emancipated," intends seriously to inquire whether we shall do away with marriage, although marriage stands confessed as the parent of much misery and discontent. No woman possessed of average common sense, setting aside such minor virtues as purity, delicacy and self respect would advocate the abrogation of a system which is her own protection against the degradation of a deserted old age.

Men are charming creatures, of course—full of honor, chivalry, loyalty, and all the rest of the maxeup of a Bayard; but all the same, I doubt if it would be easy to find, among my somewhat extensive acquaintance, five men who would, if marriage were proved a failure and dismissed from the scheme, remain contentedly constant to the woman who was all to them so entirely to their taste, and is now all to them so irritating, so tiresome, so incompatible, so old a story. That is, he does not apply to her all these disparaging adjectives, first, because she is his wife, bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, and every man shrinks from disparaging his own possessions; and secondly, because he knows full well that any condition is irrevocable induces acquiescence, and although in exceptional cases the marriage tie must be broken in form as well as in truth, the general rule is that it endures while life lasts, and both husband and wife shut their eyes to each other's defects with a complaisance quite out of the question were marriage pronounced a failure and done away with.

An unloved and neglected wife is couchless a very pitiable and lamentable object, but surely not nearly so much so as the woman who is no longer loved and no longer so glorified by him to whom she has given all, and who has not a wife's claim to at least outward respect and an honorable position in his house.

Of course, then, the question is not, has marriage proved a failure and shall it be discarded? but, is marriage a failure under its present conditions, and how shall we improve them?

Well, why and how is it a failure? Several thousand gentle or shrewish, sweet or rasping feminine voices answer in unanimous chorus: He is not sympathetic. He is not attentive. He is requiring. He's a brute. He is a bear. He is a pig. He laughs at me, and scoffs at what he connoisseurs and he is a dude. He is mean, and shows me a most pauperism. He is devoted to other women, and spends more than he dares upon his own amusements. He is always away, and leaves me alone at home. He never wants to stir from home, and keeps me chained to his side etc.

From the other side rises a chorus ranging from basso profundo to the shrillest treble:

She's always nagging, there's no peace for a man in his own house. She's always taking up with some other fellow and wants me to efface myself. She thinks wrappers and curling pins good enough for me and lays herself out for the street and strangers. She neglects the poor kids, and they're running to ruin anyway. She can't manage her house, and it's the most comfortless place I know of. She won't take the trouble to keep a house and makes me live in a boarding house, which I detest. She'd ruin Rockefeller. She's always preaching poverty and grudges me a cigar or a glass of beer. She makes it so impleasant if I bring a man home to dinner that I have offended half my old friends. She's forever asking Tom, Dick and Harry to dinner, and when I come home tired and used up I've got to put on my black clothes and make talk for a parcel of fools, instead of eating my dinner in peace.

And so it goes, and so it goes, the world over, or at least our world over, and both men and women are sick at heart, and weary and weary with the unending din of battle, and some wise head starts up and proposes scuttling the ship to drown the rats, and a crowd of desperate sisters cry amen, and the stronger sex put their hands in their pockets and say, Do it if you like; we can stand it if you can.

But let common sense be praised, there is yet a good by majority who cry, Scuttle the ship! Nonsense! Let's get rid of the rats and save the ship!

How? Oh, in various ways. There is no royal road to learning, neither is there to contentment nor to the right answer to the great conundrum of life; but it is most fortunately true that many roads lead to the desired goal, and many answers are the right one. Let us suggest a few, and leave it to our readers, both men and women, to evolve others suited to their own conditions. One great truth we would, however, suggest as suited to all possible cases. Marriage is a full and equal partnership, and each member is bound to rank his partner's interest as equal with his own. Let every business man ask himself just here if he treats his wife as "squarely" in all respects as he treats his partner, and expects his partner to treat him; and if he doesn't let him begin to-day and try the experiment of showing her the same respect, confidence and care for her opinion that he does his brother man. Most women are both pleased and touched at being thus treated by the man who claims any sort of authority over them, whether fathers, brothers, husbands or what not; and the better sort of woman feels her honor engaged to prove herself worthy of such confidence and respect.

To women, especially housekeepers, let me tell a mother heard this summer. Two men were speaking of the shortcomings of a youthful landlord whose tender mercies had been rather cruel upon them and their families, and one said: "The trouble with that fellow is, he hasn't yet got into his head that he keeps a hotel, not to please himself, but to please his patrons and so rake in the ducats."

Of course, the parallel does not go upon all fours; for the wife does keep her house in the manner that pleases herself, and her husband is not a patron, but a beloved and honored guest, as well as equal partner in the property; but still it is the woman who "keeps" the domestic hotel, and should so manage it as to combine her own pleasure with her husband's comfort, tastes, and that peace which is to the average man the sine qua non of domestic happiness.

Another point which has impressed itself upon my mind in considering my world, since this question has so vigorously arisen in its center, is this: The people who marry and the people who complain are generally young—that is to say, they marry before 25, and they complain before 30. To be sure, having begun to complain at this age, they keep on complaining for a good many years, partly from the love of a grievance inherent in human nature, and partly because, having made up their minds that the path is thorny, they look out for the thorns, and take pains to scratch themselves on each one. But the discontent begins in youth—let us say during the first five years of matrimony—and it should be treated as one of the diseases incident to youth, instead of being allowed to become chronic.

Young people of both sexes have a most exaggerated idea of their own importance. Cæsar must have been young, even for his years, when he so naively remarked: "The world was made for Cæsar;" but I have seldom met either girl or man under 25 who was not obviously under the same impression, and it is in the delight of this delusion that the two come together as man and wife—often with the same result as when the MacGregor and the Campbell, with their following, met in the narrow streets of Edinburgh, and each claiming the "Crown of the Causeway" as his undoubted right, passed the rest of the day in fighting out the question, until each chieftain, sorely wounded, was carried to his own quarters, resolved to fight it out again and yet again while life lasted.

No, my dear girl, and also my dear boy, the world was not made for either of you—not even the little world of the new life you have just entered upon with such flourish of trumpets. The house is not yours, nor yours, no matter in whose name the title deeds are drawn. It is ours, and must be managed in scrupulous consideration of our tastes and wishes and comfort. Just at first this will be very easy, for in the case of discreet lovers it is so delicious in the honeymoon to say, Have it your own way, darling; what pleases you, pleases me, and to reply, No, no, have it your way; for isn't your way my way now, love?

Very nice for the honeymoon, but the secret, my dears, is to keep it up and not to allow all the concessions to come from one side; but remember that, with all the "darlings" and "loves" thrown in, this is a very practical business partnership upon which you are entering, and that mutual respect, mutual concessions and mutual interests are the basis of the concern.

Neither of you is going to be quite satisfied, neither is going to be quite happy; both are going to meet with some severe disappointments in each other and in the new life. But the secret of preventing the marriage business becoming a failure is the same largely influencing all other business partnerships; hostility to your partner means injury to your mutual interests, and, if that partner turn out not quite the sort of companion you expected, make the best instead of the worst of him, and seek, by mutual concession and consideration, to work harmoniously together for what you know to be your mutual interest and profit in the heyday of life and the assured comfort and repose of old age.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

The Sugar Trust in Court.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Suit brought by the attorney general in behalf of the people of the state of New York against the North River Sugar Refining company to dissolve that corporation, on the ground that it had exceeded the privileges granted it by its charter in becoming one of the members of the great sugar trust, on the first of October '87, and other sugar companies was brought to trial to-day in the supreme court. The action is one of the results of the senate investigation committee of last winter, which for the first time brought to light the deed of trust under which the different sugar companies have formed a combination. It was substantially agreed at the outset by counsel that there would be no controverted question of fact for the court to pass upon, but would merely be a question of law.

The formality of drawing a jury was then gone through with. The jury were told that as the only question at issue was one of law for the court to pass upon their services would not be needed at the trial. They were only required to be present at the end of the case to go through the formality of rendering a verdict as directed by the court. Counsel agreed that testimony to be offered would not take any very great length of time, and that after to-day they would ask to have the case adjourned until Wednesday next in order to argue questions of law. With this understanding the jurors were dismissed until Wednesday. Attorney General Tabor opened the case for the people, and stated that the North River Sugar Refining company by entering into combination with other companies had created a monopoly by putting the price of sugar into the hands and under the control of the board of trustees of the trust, which usurped the powers granted by the franchises of each company.

Geo. E. Moller, who was secretary of the North River Sugar Refining Co., was the first witness called by General Pryor. He identified the deed of the sugar refining company (trust.)

John E. Searles, jr., who was president, treasurer and a stockholder, was examined at some length regarding the North River Refining Co., but not much of general interest was elicited. He said the North River Co. received for its stock 870,000, less 15 per cent, which was retained by the board.

This closed the evidence on both sides. The judge decided to hear argument on the 27th inst. upon the legal questions involved in the case. When he arrives at his decision he will then call the jury and direct a verdict in accordance with his judgment.

Movement Against German Catholics.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—The despatch from Rome saying a petition had been presented to the propaganda protesting against the predominating influence of German Catholics in America having been shown to a prominent theologian of this city, he said such a movement had been on foot since the last council at Baltimore; that a petition was presented at Notre Dame, Ind., at the golden jubilee of Father Serin, drawn up by Archbishops Ireland and signed by seven bishops embodying a request that the catechism shall be taught only in the English language and that in those German parishes where sermons heretofore were preached in German they would now be preached in English, that no more festivals of a German nature should be tolerated. In short, that everything German should be abolished. Bishops Dewenger and Maes were chosen to present the petition in Rome.

Hoodoo or Firebug.

ROCHESTER, November 16.—John Van Kerrl, engineer of the steam gauge and lantern works, was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the works Friday night last. Van Kerrl is 42 years old and has a wife and six children. Some years ago he was a brakeman and was suspected of having set fire to loaded freight cars. Later he was engaged as engineer at a building on Broadway, this city. Three times while he was in charge the building was set on fire, and on the third occasion burned down. Before this Van Kerrl worked Morse's sash and blind factory as engineer. This place burned twice while he was employed in it. He denies any connection with Friday's fire.

Case Against the South Park.

DENVER, November 16.—The case of the Central Trust Co. of New York vs. the Denver, South Park & Pacific and Union Pacific railroads was called this morning in the United States circuit court. The Farmer's Loan and Trust appeared and objected to hearing at this time on account of their being trustees for the first mortgage bondholders, stating that they would probably wish to be heard before the application for a receiver is considered. The court granted the company until Monday to make their change.

King Christian's Anniversary.

COPENHAGEN, November 16.—In the Folketing to-day the president declared that owing to political dissensions it would be impossible to present King Christian with a jubilee address to-morrow on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his ascension to the throne. At this announcement the party of the right left the chamber in a body. Prior to the conclusion of the sitting members of the right in the Folketing, acting in conjunction with the party in the Landsting, will present an independent address to his majesty.

RATIFICATION.

El Paso Republicans Rather to Party by Harrison's Election.

Their Gratification Expressed with Noisy Enthusiasm.

Public Exercises Comprise Speech-Making and a Parade.

The Record of the Championships Excells Parallel the Night.

Some days ago in describing a political meeting the GAZETTE declared that the day before had been "republican day." The paper was mistaken,—badly mistaken—Friday was republican day, or rather Friday night was republican night. This description, or rather attempted description—because words can give no idea of the scene—of the grand republican demonstration last night is only intended for the readers outside of the city, for if there are any persons in the city who do not know about it, the GAZETTE has a curiosity to see them.

As early as 6 o'clock last night people began to assemble on the streets and there was an occasional toot of a horn as a warning of what was to come. At 7 o'clock the streets were massed with people and a blaze of light from hundreds of torches and from the illuminations of business houses and residences. At 7 o'clock a procession was formed in front of the rooms of the Young Men's Republican club that exceeded anything of the kind ever seen in the city before.

At the head was the Firemen's band, which kept up a strain of patriotic and stirring tunes throughout the evening. Next came the marching club with their torches and uniforms and bearing little flags. Following the club came representatives from the Manitou and Colorado City clubs carrying brooms, to indicate a clean sweep, with little flags stuck in them. Then came two wheelbarrows with a republican seated in each waving a flag and propelled by a couple of unlucky democrats who had agreed to do so in case their party was defeated. Following them came Colonel Arnold with his "tic" military company. Then came the colored drum corps and the Afro-American club with torches. At the end came two floats. The first one was a huge canvas canoe with numerous cartoons and political hits printed upon it. The principal one was a steamboat starting up Salt river with Cleveland and Thurman on board. The other represented the White House and on one side was painted "Turn the Rascals Out;" and on the other was "Have You Heard from Chalfee County?"

When the procession started there was a crowd of pushing, jostling humanity on the sidewalks and streets, each one trying his best to outvie the other in making a noise. Almost everyone was decorated with a flag or other emblem and a majority tooted tin horns or rang cow bells.

The parade started up Tejon street, turned onto Pike's Peak avenue to Cascade avenue, up Cascade avenue to Boulder, on Boulder to Tejon, down Tejon to Kiowa, east on Kiowa to Weber street, down Weber to Pike's Peak, on Pike's Peak to Nevada avenue, down Nevada to Cucharas, west on Cucharas to Tejon, up Tejon to Pike's Peak avenue and from thence to the plaza in front of the high school building.

Arriving at the open place in front of the building the parade halted and when something like quiet was restored, Mr. E. S. Woodruff, the marshal of the procession, read the following general order:

Special Order No. 1.

The thanks of the republican county central committee and of all republicans of El Paso county, are hereby tendered this marching club for its effective work and unceasing patriotism in the campaign just ended.

Then with three mighty cheers ranks were broken and the crowd gathered near the huge bonfire. Loud cries were made for Hon. John Campbell, judge elect of the Fourth judicial district. When quiet could be restored Judge Campbell took a position on a little hillock and in a few words congratulated the party upon its success in the national, state, judicial and county elections. He expressed the opinion that the election just passed had demonstrated that the factional ugly of four years ago had become a thing of the past and that there were no sore spots left.

Senator Charles Noble was next called for and when he appeared was loudly cheered. Mr. Noble followed in the same strain as Judge Campbell, congratulating those present on having helped to make Colorado the banner republican state of the union.

Major McAllister was called for at the close of Mr. Noble's remarks, and briefly congratulated the party, prophesying great commercial prosperity in the next four years.

Representative E. E. Grafton of Manitou was next called for and was loudly cheered. Mr. Grafton made a characteristic speech calling upon the democrats to repent and come into the republican fold, declaring "that while the light holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

President Kinsley of the Young Men's Republican club was called for and congratulated the club on its excellent work in the campaign, also the marching club for the part it had taken.

At the close of Mr. Kinsley's remarks three cheers were given for Mr. Frank Bowbert, chairman of the republican county central committee. Then after three cheers "for everybody" as Mr. Woodruff proposed, the crowd broke up. None of the speakers spoke at length, each recognizing that the crowd was in no humor for speech making.

It is hardly possible to describe all that was done during the evening. There were bonfires on almost every corner, bells were rung and anvils were fired. Each person in the crowd seemed bent on doing something different from his neighbors.

After all the other celebrations had pretty much died out the crowd gradually seemed to gravitate toward the GAZETTE office as the most shining point around which to celebrate. The office was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the front was profusely decorated with flags and pictures of the president-elect. A large bonfire was started on Huerfano street and a crowd soon gathered that filled the streets with a perfect mass of humanity. Then began perhaps the wildest scene ever witnessed in Colorado. Men and women cheered and screamed, horns and bells sounded and anvils boomed. Impromptu processions were formed. It seemed almost as if the people had gone mad. To help the general confusion a drum corps and a fifer from Colorado City joined in and swelled the pandemonium. The large bell for the new Colorado City school house was mounted on a truck and kept up an incessant clanging. The bonfire was continually fed with boxes and old barrels until the flames leaped up over the tops of the buildings.

In every respect the demonstration was a great success. Everybody was republican last night and even old line democrats seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion and could be seen to smile and even join in the cheers. As one old citizen remarked, it was the greatest time he ever saw.

Throughout the whole city houses were illuminated and all along the line of march rockets, Roman candles and red lights were set off. It was a blaze of light and a blare of horns from early in the evening until late at night, and even until an early hour this morning an occasional toot could be heard. Yet with it all there were no disturbances reported and the great crowd was an unusually jolly, good-natured one. When the celebration was over the people went home thoroughly tired out and ready for bed, but feeling that the city had done itself proud in thus showing its exultation over the election of two such men as Harrison and Morton to the chief offices of the land.

One day last week a party from the country came to town and proceeding to one of our second-hand stores availing himself of the cheap rates on house furnishing goods purchased a fine, large second-hand cook stove and placing it in the rear of his wagon started for the north on Tejon street. But, alas, his visions of flapjacks, etc., which he expected to emanate from said stove. The team started unexpectedly, the stove tumbled out of the rear of the wagon, the stove and its contents, kettles, pots, pans, and the cuss words of the owner, were distributed promiscuously upon the street. His hardware was generally "stove-up," and the farmer gathered up the remains, refusing to be comforted.

Mr. G. Y. Ewing, the business manager of The National Passenger, a publication to be issued by the Rock Island to advertise Colorado, is in the city. Twenty-five thousand copies of the publication will be issued every month, and will be a great aid in calling attention to the country. The Rock Island has always been the most thoroughly advertised road in the west. They understand the art and will build up the country faster perhaps than any road that has ever come into the country.

Frank Roberts was found dead near Monument on Friday the 9th on the Denver and Rio Grande tracks. He was an employe of the road and worked on a gravel train. It is supposed that being out of money he started to walk his way to Denver and in some manner fell between the cars. His body was cut in two across the stomach. Coroner Davis went up to Monument the next day and after viewing the remains found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

While working in the rear of the city hall last week Friday, workmen found a bomb. It was a piece of gas pipe about a foot in length, with a cap on either end and a piece of fuse through one of them. City Marshal Dana and a GAZETTE reporter took the charge out of the infernal machine. The marshal has it on display at his office.

Papers were filed on the 10th in the county clerk's office for the corporation of the El Paso Land & Water company. The incorporators are S. P. Yadina, C. S. Older and T. C. Corum, and the capital stock is $40,000. The principal offices will be in this city. The company will establish a town near Big Sandy.

Judge Campbell will resign as attorney for the Rock Island and Denver, Texas and Gulf upon taking the oath of office January next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sketches of Its Leading Members—Goschen, Churchill and Chamberlain.

REFORM CLUB, LONDON, Nov. 8, '88.

The new chief secretary for Ireland, John Morley, is ranked above medium height and slender build. His face, which is clean shaven, is thin and expressive. He looks younger than he is, which is perhaps the result of his slender figure and clear face. Mr. Morley's is a remarkable instance of rapid progress in the house of commons. He returned to parliament for the first time in 1883, he was in 1886 offered the important position of chief secretary for Ireland. This he had to give up, a few months afterwards, when the Gladstone government was defeated. As chief secretary for Ireland his path was smoothed and made easier by the fact of his being recognized by the Irish themselves as a real friend and helper. But even this still left the office a very difficult and arduous one, and the five or six months during which Mr. Morley was in the chair of the Irish office told very heavily upon him. The right honorable gentleman and, previous to his entrance into the house of commons, won a brilliant reputation as a man of letters, and had to abandon a great literary career in order to go into parliament. The gain to politics has undoubtedly in this case been a loss, and a serious loss, to literature. His great literary ability has, however, been of immense service to him in the preparation of speeches.

But he has never yet shood quite firmly on his feet in the house of commons. Naturally he is a clever speaker, bringing out his ideas with fluency and ease, and speaking in clear, incisive tones. Added to this he has great powers of expression in gesture and feature, which makes him usually most interesting, not to say attractive. But in the house he never does himself justice, seeming to be somewhat nervous and jerky. He has greatly improved in this respect since first coming to the house, and every speech marks progress. Mr. Morley is a sinewy-strung, sensitive man, and a few years will no doubt prune this nervousness to vigor, and give him the same ease and freedom in the house that his is elsewhere. He is admitted by both sides to be a thoroughly earnest, straightforward and honest politician. In the country his influence is second only to that of Mr. Gladstone, and upon him the hopes of the radicals centre.

Though not now a member of the government, he organizes and directs every man on the conservative side of the house is beyond doubt Lord Randolph Churchill. He is at once the pride and despair of his party. Everybody likes him, but nobody is quite sure which side he will take now he speaks, and how he will vote. Occasionally he shocks conservative susceptibilities by trumpeting forth some extreme radical idea. And they only forgive him because they think he is led away by his lively, pretty American wife. However this may be, it is a certain fact that he is more liberal than tory. Lord Randolph has a considerable time in the house in silence. But he suddenly blossomed out making a brilliant, sarcastic speech, and completely doubling up his opponent. He was at one time leader of the fourth party. This party was called the "fourth" because there were at the time three other parties—the liberal, tory and Parnellite. The fourth party though was "fourth" in another respect, consisting of four persons only—Lord Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Sir John Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe.

Will the chancellor of the exchequer Lord Randolph did the house of commons, resigned because the tories wanted more money than he felt called on them have. He is peculiarly adventurous on questions of finance. When out of office he lets no opportunity pass of urging economy. He launches out right and left on the "fabulous waste of public money" and plead for retrenchment in every department.

There is nothing commonplace about this noble lord. Although not a handsome man he has a fascination of his own, which few can altogether withstand. Truth compels one to admit that he is not always as respectful as he might be to age and experience, but being a lord, he may perhaps be forgiven. He is wiry, pert, plucky and pugnacious; of slender build and the happy possessor of a tip-tilted nose, which is most effective in expressing scorn and contempt. As a speaker he is sure of a hearing from both sides of the house, and is nearly welcomed as a foe to dullness, monotony and bore dom.

Who is that rather grim-like personage seated on the treasury bench, with lean, hungry look, and with power written on every lineament? That is Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer. To our readers it may be a puzzle that the right honorable gentleman, who has been a member of a cabinet with Mr. Gladstone as prime minister, should now be a leader of a portion of the tory party. The main reason is that the present is a coalition government, based on one principle, namely, to prevent home rule in Ireland and to keep Mr. Gladstone out of office whoever may go in. But, in truth, Mr. Goschen is quite as much a tome now as he ever was or ever could be in a liberal government. He never was an ardent reformer, he has no popular sympathies and he distrusts the democracy. So he holds views on finance and foreign policy which will render it difficult for him to collaborate thoroughly with his present allies. Meanwhile, however, he brings to the counsels the ripe experience, a courage that never quails, a clear head, and a sharp, rasping tongue. He is an excellent debater, rather than a great orator. He has passion enough but no poetry, his harsh unmusical voice, his sour vinegar aspect and perpetual scowl render him one of the most formidable of opponents, and one of the least persuasive of advocates.

Another of the so-called liberal unionists must be selected, if only in outline. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the most incisive speakers, and one of the most dexterous debaters in the house of commons. He is a wiry, sinewy man, rather over fifty, but, except on close view, looking several years younger. Though of somewhat slender build, he is not in any sense a weak man. Not an ounce of superfluous flesh does he carry. His speeches are like himself, clean-cut, terse, trenchant and direct. He is cool, clever, passionless and takes rank as a leading article in the Times. A few years ago he was second only to Mr. Gladstone in popularity among radicals throughout the country. Now he is under a cloud, but few will be seen again, and is too powerful to be ignored.

The men I have selected may be called the official combatants. They are, or they have been, cabinet ministers. Though my space is nearly exhausted, there are a few independent members whom I cannot pass over in silence.

Mr. Bradlaugh, though he has been but a short time in parliament, and has had enormous difficulties thrown in his way, is forging ahead, and bids fair to make a great position. He is a powerful orator and a ready debater. For swaying a multitude he is unequalled. His parliamentary style when at its best is also effective, though he is occasionally too loud and too declamatory for the house of commons.

Then there is the Irish chief, Mr. Parnell, and his brilliant lieutenants—Mr. Sexton, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. T. P. Healy and Mr. Wm. O'Brien. Parnell himself, though no orator, is a model parliamentary speaker—calm, clear, logical and statesmanlike. No one can have watched him, as I have done during his whole parliamentary career, without seeing how well he has earned the position he has won and maintained under such trying conditions. He is a born leader of men.

Mr. Sexton is one of the very few parliamentary orators of our time. When at his best he is perfect; there is logic, wit and humor in him. He is a man of medium size and agreeable presence; he has a fine musical voice under complete control; his gestures are moderate, every movement being appropriate and telling.

Mr. Healy, familiarly called "Tim" to distinguish him from his brother Maurice, is quite a contrast to Mr. Sexton. There is much power in him, enormous activity, trenchant logic, a certain rude sledge-hammer eloquence, a grim humor and directness of speech that remind one of Dean Swift.

Mr. Parnell has no more powerful supporter in parliament than John Dillon. Mr. Dillon's presence is quite as much due to the singular purity, nobleness and disinterestedness of his nature as to the quality of his oratory. Physically he is a man of striking appearance, a tall figure on which is poised a fine head, marked with a splendid crop of jet black hair. He has a patriotic, a most melancholy face, beautiful and full of expression. Every feature inspires confidence; nor does his looks belie his character. He is an effective speaker, always well informed, clear and logical, and occasionally rising to a strain of pure lofty eloquence. Mr. Dillon is a member of the medical profession, a man of taste and culture, a true high souled patriot, trusted and beloved in Ireland, and scarcely less popular among the masses in England than among his fellow countrymen. What a sad, bitter commentary on British rule in Ireland that nothing better than a prison should be available for such a man.

The most fiery, passionate orator of the Irish party, and indeed of the house of commons, is William O'Brien. Fox's oratory has been described as "logic on fire." Probably nothing like William O'Brien's speaking has ever before been heard in parliament. His is the onrush of a mighty torrent, but a torrent of red hot lava, scorching and burning as it flows. What a marvelous combination of fact, argument, scornful scathing invective, pathetic appeal, soul stirring, persuasive eloquence flows from the speaker, how great and practiced soever he may be, who has to follow Mr. O'Brien in a great Irish debate. Twice already the secretary for Ireland has been in that unfortunate position. On both occasions Mr. Balfour prudently declined the encounter, and allowed other speakers to intervene before he rose to reply. An ex-Irish secretary declared to the present writer that in his opinion Mr. Balfour would be a great loss if he ever attempted to follow Mr. O'Brien. No, that Mr. Balfour lacks neither courage or resource. He is indeed, as I have said, one of the best equipped and most skillful debaters in the house of commons, a man who does not shrink from bringing revolver in one hand and cogent, closely reasoned, but born of the head only, and when he faces Mr. O'Brien's fierce outspoken speech like pitting the sword against the bayonet—the cold steel against the deadly fire of the gaping gun—in the house.

A RADICAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

REJOICING REPUBLICANS.

How the Result of the Election was Celebrated in Fountain.

The Harrison and Morton club met in the school house on Thursday the 8th for the last time, and after closing up their financial matters, were entertained by members of the club in congratulating speeches. The black boards bore devices, some of which were volumes in themselves, such as "Free Trade vs. Protection; cause submitted to the jury November 6th, verdict for defendant. Grover—veto it if you dare." "Good-by my Grover, Good-bye." "Grover has Gone Fishing up Salt Creek." "The Flags Will Remain." "We Lost Cleveland but Saved Donnelly." "Cleveland and Thurman Club!" It will be remembered that Donnelly was elected in Fountain precinct as constable on the democratic ticket.

After adjournment the club met on the plaza near the Santa Fe depot and set fire to all the boxes and barrels that could be found in the city.

President Patton of the club then called on Mr. Denny who mounted a barrel and spoke for twenty minutes, during which time the enthusiasm grew with the fire, and his remarks about the Cleveland and Thurman local club were appreciated by members of both clubs. He told the democrats that which they knew was the longest it didn't knock the persimmons, neither national nor local, as democratic Fountain is democratic no more, the precinct having given eight majority for General Harrison. Thus ends the campaign in Fountain, with the Harrison flag flying and the other one not to be seen.

A Woman at the Bottom of It.

Two Italians settled a slight misunderstanding existing between them with bare fists, just below the city limits. The two contestants were Antonio Singi and Mali Fogs, both railroad section hands working near here. It seems that previous to their coming to this country, these darkskinned sons of the boot-shaped kingdom across the Atlantic both fell in love with the same girl. This unfortunate love affair was the cause of many encounters but two years ago they emigrated together to this country and in the absence of the fair signorita, forgot their differences and became good friends. Everything was going smoothly enough until one week ago, when the girl surprised her old time lovers by appearing in Pueblo where the men were at work at the time. She had heard the tales which are sent across the water of the easy life and easily earned fortunes to be made in this country and had come to see for herself. At the sight of her all the old passion sprang up with renewed force in the breasts of Mali and Antonio. The girl refused to say which was the favorite. Each one swore to the other that he was the favorite one. The girl found employment in Pueblo and received the devoted attentions of each without showing partiality to either. When the two lovers met worry, discussions would invariably ensue and often a serious quarrel seemed imminent. Yesterday the dark-eyed beauty moved to Colorado City and was followed by Mali Antonio hearing of it came up this morning. They both went to work in a section gang employed near the city. Beginning at once to tease each other, they finally got angry and agreed to fight it out, which they did. After bruising each other for some time, they both left the ground no nearer to a settlement of the ownership of the girl than they were before, both having black and swollen eyes, which may effectually kill any affection the Italian has for either.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Republican club was held Tuesday night in the city hall. Chairman Kinsley presided. Treasurer Ferrin reported that there was $[illegible] in the treasury when he took the office, and there had since been paid in $260.00, making a total of $327.75. The expenditures thus far amounted to $232.00, leaving a balance in the treasury of $92.75. Chairman Kinsley, of the executive committee, reviewed the work of the campaign. He suggested, in behalf of his committee, that the club should hold and elect officers for the ensuing year and make the meetings subject to a call of the executive committee. A motion to the above effect was carried. The following officers were then elected: President, A. B. Brisbin; first vice president, N. M. Campbell; second vice president, M. O. Barnes; secretary, E. C. McCreary; treasurer, C. W. Fairley; executive committee, Messrs. Beach, Kinsley, Woodruff, Conner and Power. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers. The club then adjourned sine die.

The free reading room and library has taken on a very new and bright appearance since it was cleaned this fall and the new carpet put down. A great deal more interest has been taken in the library the past year than ever before. More books have been contributed and purchased than in any other year and more books have been taken out. During the first two years of the library's existence 10,000 books were loaned, and it is thought the number will nearly reach that number this year alone. Those 10,000 books represented 931 different families. It can easily be seen what a good work is being done. Miss M. J. Cowles, the pleasant and accommodating librarian, has been very busy classifying and properly labeling the new books that were received last week. There were ninety-seven in all. They include Dickens' works, complete, nine volumes of Thackeray, six of George Eliot, Gibbon's "Rome," Macaulay's History of England, Froude's Historical Essays and twenty-seven volumes of ancient classics. There is a nucleus of a fine library at the free reading rooms.

The Colorado Midland has issued the following train order for an extra which leaves Indianapolis to arrive in Washington, D. C., by March 4th, 1889. This is a matter that will interest more people than the trainmen engaged:

C. M. Ry.

TRAIN ORDER NO. 1888.

WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., 11-6,-'88.

To Harrison and engineer, engine 2063, Indianapolis station:

Engine 2063, Conductor Harrison, will run extra from Indianapolis to Washington City, regardless of red and canna signal, and will hold main track and meet extra west Cleveland at Pittsburg. Order holding Harrison at Indianapolis is recalled. Train Allen G. Thurman, due to leave Ohio March 4th, 1889, is abandoned.

12—Ans. how you understand this and get my "O.K." before starting.

G. G. BLAINE, Train Dispatcher.

Signed HARRISON, Conductor.
MORTON, Engineer.

Ans. and M. O. K. 12.50 a. m. T. G. B.

Mr. W. H. Wrisley, of Denver, who gave some very successful tests with the Babcock and chemical fire engine in this city a short time ago, is in the city again to place a number of the engines for which he contracted at that time. He is stopping at the Alamo and will take orders for others that may desire them. Mr. Wrisley has a number of very fine endorsements of the work of the engines. Among them is the following, the merits of which will be recognized by most people in Colorado:

OFFICE OF DANIELS & FISHER,
DENVER, COLO., November 6, 1888.

Mr. W. H. Wrisley.

DEAR SIR—We had occasion to use the Babcock chemical engine on a fire at our store last night, and find them very effective indeed, and would not be without them. Please recharge and return at once. Send duplicate first order. Yours truly,

DANIELS & FISHER.

Messrs. F. A. Mangold and George E. Mackin, under the firm name of Mangold & Mackin, will open an office at 108 Pike's Peak avenue, for the purpose of handling the celebrated Maitland coal. They will use the outfit of the Midland Coal company whose office in this city will probably be abandoned, the demand for Midland coal being so great that the mines have never been able to more than half supply it. Mr. Mangold will have charge of the office in this city and Mr. Mackin will continue as the traveling salesman of the Maitland company. The boys are "rustlers," and while they do not expect to revolutionize the coal business in this city, yet they intend to do their share.

The Rock Island announces that on the first instant its splendid vestibule train will be put on with through cars between Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Chicago. This will probably be the most splendidly equipped train ever run in the west.

The suit of Dewic De Graff vs. the D. & G. railroad, for damage by fire, tried in the district court on the 9th, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. He was allowed $641.66 damage.

The United States Express company have opened up for business in the city, operating on the Rock Island. They will have their office with the Pacific express in the Carpenter block.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending Nov. 9th, 1888:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Anderson, S N	Jermain B
Anderson, Charlie W	Jacobson, George
Baldwin, F M	Jackson & Co
Bawler, Ed S	King, Gussie
Bergin, J M	King, S L
Bernard, Samuel	Krehbiel, Chris
Bradey, Patrick	Lee, Wm D
Briggs, Geo A	Lewis, John H
Bryan, Louis K	Lewis, Frank
Bryan, J E	McCuen, H H
Burtis, S M	McAllister, W F
Cantwal, Joseph	McCreary, Harry, 2
Clements, D N	Murphy, J H
Coophard, Johney	Newton, H H
Cobb, H L	O'Hara
Commerford, McSteven	Pierce J A
Dim, Peter	Roby & Co, J B
Dewey, W L	Roberts, Charlie N
Donahue, [illegible]	Revout, Alica
Dr. Boyer, Gustave	Sutliff, S P
Endreus, Warren	Smith, C T
Edwards, Frank	Smith, Alb J
Fulcher, William	Smith, J H
Fee, Chas E	Stone, Master Geo
Fox, James W	Stuart, M
Fulund, F	Stone, E H
Ferguson, Luke	Stanley, B
Grant, McDonald & Co	Speake, Eldon L
Gaynor, Jas P	Sally, Thomas
Garden, Geo R	Simmons, M O
Gutshall, S P	Sanchez, Jose Maria
Henry, O E	White, Perry W
Hartzler, S Z	Williams, W E
Harrison, Harry A	Wilson, J J
Hares, D L	Wilson, B J
Hixon, Charles L	Wilbur, Everett A
Herbert, Dick	West, William
Hook, W T	Weller, Wm H

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Armstrong, Mary	Flynn, Miss Sara
Armstrong, Mrs Lebna S	Fox, Miss Belle
Atwater, Mrs J M	French, Mrs Lizzie B
Ayer, Mrs Charles	Gibbs, Miss Lucy
Bass, Mrs R W	Homes, Miss Clara
Beard, Mrs Elizabeth	Johnson, Mrs M A
Beamer, Miss Rosie	Lowe, Miss Sadie
Bradshaw, Miss Bridget	McMaster, Miss Sarah, 2
Cochrane, Mrs M A	Meloy, Miss Aggie
Craddock, Mistrees Jennie	Metz, Miss Mary
Dickson, Mrs Edna	Meyers, Mrs Renz
Dietz, Mrs Lyman	Mowers, Mrs Jennie
Donatt, Mrs	Murphy, Mrs K
Evans, Mrs Ira H	Tache, Mrs Wm
Fairchilds, Mrs Lizzie	Soule, Mrs Katie
Fairchild, Mrs Elizabeth	Soucier, Miss Jennie
Farling, Mrs Lou	Stilwell, Mrs Ella
	Weldman, Mrs Eliza
	Wear, Mrs Emily, 3

FOREIGN.

Larsson, John H, 2

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Redmond, Thos	Cobb, Mrs E M
Wilson, Soc	Arn, Mrs Bertha
Stutinson, Charles N	Bletso, Mrs A J
Neavy, W F	Barkly, Eliza
Mosier, A E	McDona, Mrs Je
Bradshaw, F	Hodges, Lizzie
Dickson, William	King, Mrs Annie
Ellen, W	Sustus, Mrs M E
Gelson, B F	Gallagher, Miss Bridget

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

ROBERT A. MYERS, P. M.

AMERICAN WIVES OF DISTINGUISHED EUROPEANS.

A Page From Mrs. John Sherwood's Note Book.

PARIS, October 25, 1888.

The list of American wives of distinguished Europeans is a long one, and very much to the credit of American beauty and of the solidity of American fortunes. To their pride and to their credit be it spoken, these American wives have, as a rule, behaved with extreme propriety and tact in their new positions, and have in many instances increased (as a wife can always do) the social prestige of even a titled husband.

It is many years now since the three beautiful Carrols married into the house of Wellesley and into other well known English families. Their story has been told so often, that my pen would be caught repeating a threadbare theme were I to tell it here. For many years after they ceased to be beauties, their example was rarely followed by their American sisters. Foreign marriages of this kind became infrequent. Perhaps the first to open the new series were the handsome daughters of Mr. Thos. Davis of Rome, who became Duchesse de Lanti, and Marquise Gavotti, many years ago. Then the daughters of Mr. Thornike became Countess Sartiges and Countess Bamelos.

Our rich Mr. Thorn of New York also some forty years ago contributed a beauty to the court of the Empress Eugenie, by giving his daughter to Count de Roches. This lady's picture figures in Winterhalter's famous group of the empress and her ladies at Fontainebleau. Then followed the marriage of the rich Miss Ray of New York, to Viscount de Courval, who died some years ago. This lady moves in the highest ranks of the best society in the Faubourg St. Germain. She and the Countess d'Aremere, who was Miss Fisher of Philadelphia, have always enjoyed distinguished consideration in the best society of Paris.

Then came the daughters of Mr. Phelan of New York, who married Viscount Gabriac and the Count de Narbonne Lara. The two handsome daughters of Mr. Hutton, of the firm of Hutton and Beukard, married relatively Count de Portes and Count de Moltke.

The rich Miss Cary, niece of the Astors, married the Chevalier de Stuers, Dutch minister to Paris. Miss Broomfield Moore of Philadelphia married Count Rosen of Stockholm, where she holds a high position; and many years ago Miss Caroline McAuliffe of Bordentown married Count Boux-Loven of Russia. This is the only Russian American matrimonial alliance that occurs to me.

The ranks of diplomacy have been enriched by the marriage of Miss Anna Kay, daughter of the former American minister to Vienna, to General Schweinitz, Austrian ambassador to Russia; by that of Miss Thornike to Count Bamelos, Spanish ambassador, and by that of Miss King, of New York (daughter of Charles King, for many years president of Columbia college) to Mr. Wadington, ambassador to London, where she now resides.

Miss Zoborowski, of the wealthy New Jersey family, married Count de Mont Saulino. A very handsome and rich Miss Parsons married in Germany Prince de Lynar and resides at Vienna. Mrs. General Griffin (nee Carroll of Washington) married an Esterhazy (near relative of the prince who used to shed pearls and diamonds) but is now a widow for the second time. At present she lives at Washington her birthplace.

By far the two most brilliant marriages ever contracted by Americans, were those of Miss Mary Lee of New York, who married first the old Prince Noer, a brilliant and handsome elderly cavalier, who used to call the German at all the state balls. He was the uncle of the present German empress. When he asked to marry Miss Lee it is said that he proposed in perfect good faith a morganatic alliance, which to European eyes has every sanction of morality. But the American girl indignantly refused, and he married her with all the formalities and granted her claim to the right hand seat in his carriage. After remaining ten years a widow this fortunate lady married Count Waldersee, the chief of the staff of the German army, and successor of von Moltke. This is a very unusual history.

The German and English papers last summer abused the Countess Waldersee in no choice terms as an *intriguante*, and a person disposed to make trouble in Berlin. But those who remember her in America, will recall a person of very strict morality, and of undeniable truth and correctness, so that these scandals can hardly be believed. She has perhaps been the most "successful American" in making two good matches.

Roman society is deeply indebted to American beauty and money. No more popular, no more elegant princesses ornament the court of Queen Marguerite, than two young Americans.

Miss Spencer, daughter of Lorillard Spencer, married Prince Vicovara Cenci, called then the handsomest man in Rome. He is a liberal Roman prince of highest lineage; was immediately called to the court of King Humbert; his beautiful wife was made a lady in waiting, in which position her dignity and loveliness has long been the pride of all Americans visiting Rome. Unfortunately the health of a delicate child has of late made it impossible for her to live in Rome.

The only daughter of Mrs. Hickson Field, of New York, married a Neapolitan prince of very high family, Prince Brancaccio. It would be difficult to find a more attached couple; simple in the midst of grandeur, having everything which the world calls success, yet loving each other, home and children, better than anything else. "Bessie Field" was beautiful, well educated and charming. She married the man of her heart, she is now the mother of a grown up son, she is very beautiful still, and shows perfect taste in dress. She is, too, a lady in waiting to the queen, and a great favorite.

Another very successful and happy marriage has been that of Miss Constance Kinney of New Jersey, to Count Cesare Gianotti, now first chamberlain, and always dearest friend of King Humbert. This lady, a handsome blonde, captivated the young officer of the Italian army somewhere on the Italian lakes, about sixteen years ago. She has had an exceptionally happy and distinguished life. The king has always been very kind to the Gianottis, and their house is full of his regard for them. The queen stood as godmother to the two young countesses, and gave them each a watch decorated with her own monogram. Every year the Countess Gianotti visits the queen at the Palazzo Reale, Milan, and bears testimony to her delightful private character, tireless industry, her splendid accomplishments, and to that patriotism and love of Italy, which makes both king and queen so dear to their subjects.

Another distinguished American-Italian alliance is that of Miss Edith Story, daughter of the distinguished sculptor, to Signo Simone Peruzzi, the first chamberlain of King Victor Emmanuel.

Count Gianotti is considered the handsomest blonde man in Italy. He is a man of fine manners, amiable temper, one of the best of husbands and of friends, and a faithful and devoted servant to his beloved king.

A mayor of Rome, Poggio di Suasa, allowed by courtesy the title of Prince Rospoli, married two years ago the daughter of Joseph Curtis, of New York. A younger brother has just married Mrs. Riggs, born Van Zandt, of New York. Although these gentlemen are cousins of the real Prince Rospoli, they only bear this title by courtesy.

The elder Miss Curtis married about twenty years ago the Marquis de Talleyrand, and the young couple came to America and "settled" in Florida on some land belonging to the wife. The estrangement, the divorce, the marriage of the Marquis to Mrs. Fred Stevens, the assumption by him of his father's title of Duc de Dino are all fresh topics of Parisian and American gossip. The American first wife is allowed her full title of Marquise de Talleyrand.

In the list of English marriages we find Lady Vandeville, known in New York as the beautiful Consuelo Yzuaga and who will probably be some day Duchess of Manchester. Her sister married Sir John Lister Kaye. Miss Leonie Jerome married Colonel John Leslie, heir to a baronetcy. She will be Lady Leslie some day and has thus married into the best blood in England.

Her sister Jeannie Jerome, the famous and beautiful Lady Randolph Churchill, was supposed to have made the most successful English marriage, but Mrs. Hammersley "cut her out" by marrying the duke of Marlborough, the head of the house. A duke in England is a very great person, and a duchess a very great lady. The comments on this marriage have been various and opinions differ, but there is no doubt that as to rank and title it is one of the most brilliant ever made by an American.

The Marquis of Anglesea, (one of the proudest titles and most richly endowed marquisates) married Mrs. Wodehouse, born Minnie King of Alabama, about seven years ago. This lady was separated from the marquis about a year and a half after marriage. She retains her title and has an alimony of £3,000 per annum from the marquis.

During the last two or three years several very happy marriages have been made between American girls and French gentlemen. Miss Nina French, of Newport, for instance, married the Countess Suzanne and holds a most excellent position in Paris, as to fashion and distinction. She has the most enviable tact and the most admirable character.

The same can be said of the two beautiful Carrols, granddaughters of Royal Phelps, of New York, who married respectively Count Jean de Kergolay and Baron de la Grange. These young women, daughters of a governor of Maryland, promise to rival in grace and distinction their lovely relative, who sixty years ago, danced away the hearts of the young officers at the famous ball at Brussels, the night before Waterloo, which Byron has immortalized in his lines beginning:

There was a sound of revelry by night.

Boston has given its quota of ladies and countesses to Europe. Miss Russell has lately become Lady Lyon Playfair, and many years ago the beautiful daughter of Motley, the historian, married *secondo voce*, she being Mrs. Ives, Sir William Vernon Harcourt. One of her sisters married into the Sherman family. Another Sherman descendent, Mr. Algernon Sartoris, married Nellie Grant. Miss Georgina Bake, of Boston, married Count Rene de Coetlogon, of Paris. He was of a noble Brittany family, but has recently died, at an early age, much regretted.

Miss Minnie Stevens, a renowned beauty and heiress, can be credited to Boston and New York. She married several years ago Arthur Paget, a near relative of the Marquis of Anglesea, a son of the Lord Alfred Paget, justice, so long a faithful servant of the queen, a gallant gentleman and a son of the famous man who lost an arm at Waterloo. Thus will be seen that although she has no title, Mrs. Paget is in the very highest circles of the English aristocracy, and, I may add, a great favorite.

One of the American twin beauties whom the Prince of Wales used to call "Giroflé Giroflá," the Livingston twins, so like the Princess of Wales, married George Cavendish Bentinck, jun., and has a very fine position in London.

Indeed, there is endless money to go on and mention Lady Fleskerton and Lady Waterpark, and Lady Warkow, all Californians; Lady Arthur Butler, a late recently dead, who was a Miss Johnston, of Utica; Mrs. Adair, the splendid Cornelia Wadsworth, who became Mrs. Blake, now the widow of an Irish gentleman, one of the best fellows in London; Lady Vernon, nee Laurence, of New York, and so on, almost without end.

Most of these marriages have been nobly respectable and happy, some of them, neither, but that is the fault of human nature.

The latest rumor is true that Miss McTavish is to marry the Duke of Norfolk and Miss Zerega to marry the Duke of Newcastle, the future court of the Prince of Wales should he ever become king, will be largely made up of American duchesses.

One may look with pride on the present conduct of American wives in Europe. Mr. Astor remarked when he was minister to Rome, that he reflected with great satisfaction upon the fact that even the Italians (proverbial for their impropriety in freedom of manners, even when no impropriety exists) could not say one word against any American lady who had married into the titled families of Rome.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Colorado College.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

No one heartily interested in the welfare of this city and commonwealth can fail to have read with sincere satisfaction the article of Mr. Black and the editor's remarks upon it in Wednesday's GAZETTE. The number of families is daily increasing who have come from the splendid educational opportunities of long-settled eastern communities, and the parents are soon forced to inquire "What shall we do with our sons and daughters?" Public or private schools answer for a time, but the college speedily becomes an imperative need. Our situation is ideal, our present equipment for instruction under the leadership of our new president is most inspiring. We can and we must build here a worthy institution of higher learning.

It has been suggested that it is impossible to awaken general enthusiasm in behalf of a sectarian institution. Colorado college were sectarian in any objectionable sense, this remark would have force. But no theological or ecclesiastical test, so far as I am aware, applied to its faculty. Its students subscribe to no creed, are required to no special church, are taught no special religious dogmas. Since my acquaintance with the college Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Unitarians and Roman Catholics have found in it a congenial atmosphere within its walls. The college does give itself out to be, and as the years go on this will be found to be a great secret of the success we believe it is to attain, distinctly Christian. It does propose to secure the development of a sound Christian manhood and womanhood. It does believe the training of character to be more important than the training of intellect. But this is not sectarianism. Colorado college is no more sectarian than Harvard or Yale universities. There are a few institutions of higher learning in this country—and they are very few—which were not born of some certain religious or even denominational support. Cornell is one of these. But President White, a few years since in urgently inviting a distinguished preacher to address the students on a specified Sunday said: "We must have Christian preaching here in the interests of intellectual activity." And President Adams publicly avows his purpose to make Cornell a Christian university. Now the founders of Colorado college, and those who have hitherto supported it, have believed Christian influences to underlie the best mental culture. They have been and are no more sectarian than this. They have given time, counsel, money to start here an institution of higher learning. They open its doors to Christians of every connection, to Jews, Agnostics, Buddhists or Mahommedans. They allow the largest diversity of opinion and connection in its board of trustees. The organic law and the inward spirit of our college seem to me in the highest sense catholic.

Progress of note is impossible until the club house referred to in Mr. Black's article is built. Colorado college is worth more to this city than fifty dozen possible factories. The possibilities of advantage, even pecuniary, are greater than any new railroad. Let us pray for its support. Let the needed $20,000 be speedily forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD MONTAGUE.

A project is being discussed among some of the young men of the city to organize a gymnasium. The idea is to rent the old Presbyterian church building which will be vacant in a short time, and to fit up with the proper apparatus. The building is splendidly suited for such a purpose. It will probably be organized as a club, and it is thought there would be money in starting it as a private enterprise and conducting it after the manner of an athletic association. It is thought that perhaps Mr. C. Davis, or some other as well known athlete, can be secured to manage the gymnasium and give boxing lessons. The scheme can be carried on at a very small expense, and if a good enough of the young men of the city will become interested to make it a success. Most cities the size of Colorado Springs have good gymnasiums and there certainly are enough persons in this city fond of athletic sports to make it a great success.

James Rogers, the Rio Grande gravel train man, whose death by being run over by the cars at Palmer Lake was reported in Sunday's GAZETTE, was supposed to be alive time. The coroner's jury which examined into the case, closed its work Tuesday and added the following very remarkable clause at the end of the verdict: "We are unable to decide whether the cause of death was accidental or criminal on the part of the railroad company or employes. We further denounce the frequent railroad accidents which usually occur at night and are truly impressed that the greater portion are due to criminal means. Therefore we are determined to investigate to the further end to exterminate such gross infamy."

The new school building at Colorado City has been completed and school began as Monday with a corps of five teachers. There are about 200 pupils in attendance. The collection of $83 which was taken up on the excursion train to Denver last Saturday, as a partial compensation for the loan of the new bell, will be applied to the purchase of new books for the school library.

It is reported that three parties of engineers, under the direction of the United States geological survey, are about to commence work in Colorado to gather data for a new topographical map. They will also make an examination of the state with a view to establishing a system of reservoirs for irrigation. One party will begin work near Pueblo, one in the northern part of the state and the other near this city.

The members of the city council are very much delighted with the success with which they have met in constructing the city sewers. They have not only put in the main lines of the sewer, which it was originally supposed would cost $60,000, but for that sum have put in several additional lines. It was at first thought that the cost of the sewers as they will be when completed, would aggregate $75,000. At the meeting of the council on Monday night the committee was instructed to let the contract for the line on the west side of Cascade avenue.

At the meeting of the trustees of Colorado college Tuesday Mr. J. J. Hagerman was unanimously elected to membership in the board. Rev. T. S. Black, Rev. Richard Montague and Rev. J. B. Gregg were appointed a committee to arrange for the inauguration of President Slocum. It is proposed to make this occasion one of large importance to those interested in higher education throughout the state. The committee on the new club house reported progress. A general feeling of hopefulness in regard to the affairs of the college was felt by all.

The Roswell school district has been fully organized and three hundred dollars' worth of furniture has been ordered for the new school building. The county superintendent thinks there are fifty fifty children of school age in the district.

Marshall D. Dana is exhibiting at his office one of the finest pieces of crayon work ever brought to this city. It is a life size portrait of himself and is handsomely framed. It is the gift of the "Excelsior Portrait Company" of Chicago, and is given with the hope of introducing the work of the company in this city. It is certainly a fine portrait. Mr. Dana will place the picture on exhibition in one of the stores of the city.

Birdie Chapman, a young colored girl and a witness in an important criminal suit, has been trying to avoid the officers of the law for some days by secreting herself in a house in the southern part of the city. Monday night Marshal Dana raided the house and took Birdie into custody and she languishes in the city bastile until such a time as it is decided what is best to do with her.

Next Sunday trains will be run on the Rock Island road to and from Denver and Pueblo. On Monday the regular trains between Chicago and this city will be put on. The time made by the fast train going east between this city and Chicago will be about forty hours and coming west it will be about forty-two hours. The time made by the fast train between here and Denver will be two hours and forty-five minutes. This train will leave the D. & R. G. depot at eight o'clock in the morning and returning leave Denver at five o'clock, thus allowing a full day in that city.

The next attraction at the opera house will be Lotta's charles and his talented and beautiful wife, Katie Wainwright, in two of the best plays in their repertoire. The appearance of this couple in Colorado Springs each year is always hailed with delight by the lovers of the drama. The dates are Friday and Saturday of November 23d and 24th.

The new town of Ramah on the Rock Island promises of having a great boom. The lots are selling very cheap and will soon be advanced. The town lies in a fine agricultural country and the Rock Islands have made a number of concessions to it which will give it a good start.

District Court.

In the district court Tuesday the following business came up for consideration:

In the case of Robert K. Chambers, et al., vs. Wm. Watson. On account of default the injunction was made permanent.

Wm. C. Orear vs. the Colorado Midland; defendant ruled to plead in ten days.

In the suits of Amanda Holmes, Leisina Patterson and S. L. Nichols vs. The Midland company, the same order was made as above.

Henry Moore vs. the Colorado Midland; plaintiff has leave to amend.

A petition was offered in the matter of the guardianship of Albert E. Roberts, a minor.

James Morrissey, charged with assault with intent to kill, plead not guilty. The trial of the case was set for the 17th.

Ben Aberty, colored, charged with grand larceny, plead not guilty and asked that an attorney be appointed to defend him.

J. J. Sullivan, charged with assault with intent to kill, plead not guilty.

County Superintendent Berrey announces in another column that the regular quarterly examination of the teachers of El Paso county will begin at 10 o'clock Friday morning, November 30th, at his office in the court house. The work will require two days in completion. Teachers and others interested will do well to read the notice.

By order of Governor Adams, Lieutenant Colonel M. S. Noble, assistant inspector general, will visit this city next Monday night, November 18th, for the purpose of inspecting Company A. Captain Saxton is very anxious that all members of the company be present that evening as it is not only important to the company that they be there but important to the members themselves.

In the district court William Williams was convicted of grand larceny. He was charged with stealing a saddle. The case of Frederick Stevens, charged with stealing a saddle, came up for trial, but after listening to the evidence, the jury decided there was no case against him. He was immediately rearrested for another crime committed in Pueblo county.

The Mozart Chorus Union will begin another season's work by the rehearsal of "Joseph," a dramatic cantata by Professor J. Astor Broad. This society offers a pleasant means of recreation and improvement to all who are musically inclined. The chorus will again be under the leadership of Prof. W. Mason Broad whose skill has been shown in the past.

Mr. C. C. Dana, a former resident of this city, but now of Glenwood Springs, was in the city Thursday. He is on his way to Denver, where he was to be married to a young lady of that city.

Mark Twain's Precocious Daughter.

Special Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1888.—Mark Twain, if he is in the mood, will tell the story of his own courtship in a manner worthy of the greatest of living humorists. When he first met the lady who afterward became his wife he was not so distinguished as now, his origin was humble, and for some years of his life he had been a pilot on the Mississippi river. The future Mrs. Clemens was a woman of position and fortune; her father was a judge and congress expected "family" and social importance in his son-in-law. Clemens, however, became interested in his daughter and after awhile proposed, but was rejected.

"Well," he said to the lady, "I didn't much believe you'd have me, but I thought I'd try."

After awhile he tried again, with the same result, and then remarked, with his celebrated drawl: "I think a great deal more of you than if you'd said 'Yes,' but it's hard to bear." A third time he met with better fortune, and then came to the most difficult part of his task, to address the old gentleman.

"Judge," he said to the dignified millionaire, "have you seen anything going on between Miss Lizzie and me?"

"What? What?" exclaimed the judge, rather sharply, apparently not understanding the situation, yet not getting a glimpse of it from the inquiry.

"Have you seen anything going on between Lizzie and me?"

"No, no, indeed," replied the magnate sternly. "No, sir, I have not."

"Well, look sharp and you will," said the author of "Innocents Abroad," and that's the way he asked the judicial ruminary for his daughter's hand.

Yark has a child who inherits some of her father's originality. She kept a diary at one time, in which she noted the occurrences in the family and, among other things the sayings of her parents. On one page she wrote that father sometimes used stronger words when mother wasn't by and he thought "we" didn't hear. Mrs. Clemens found the diary and showed it to her husband, probably thinking the particular page worth his notice. After his Clemens did and said several things that were intended to attract the child's attention, and found them duly noted afterward. But one day the following entry occurred:

"I don't think I put down anything more about father, for I think he does things to have me notice him, and I believe he reads this diary." She was Yark's own child.

Under Ground Four Miles to the Theater.

Virginia City Enterprise.

In some countries it would seem strange for a party going to see a theatrical entertainment to make a dive into mother earth, travel four miles under the mountains, and then carry up to the surface within a stone's throw of the footlights, but it is after such a fashion that some of our people go to their regular dose of comedy, drama and tragedy. Last night a party of ladies and gentlemen of this town of Sutro who wished to see the "Two Orphans" at the opera house took the subterranean cut. Starting at the mouth of the Sutro tunnel at the brown doors they came up the tunnel to the C. and C. shaft, a distance of a little over four miles. Dismounting from the cars they then boarded the cages in the shaft and were shot upward to the surface, a vertical distance of 640 feet. This way of going to the theatre is as much fun for our ladies as going to a picnic. It is really a pleasure, but until a lady has become somewhat accustomed to life in the mines it requires a little nerve. It is fine and cool the whole four miles under ground. The cars will not so even the most delicate dresses of silk and satin; therefore there is no trouble of changing clothing. In her room at the mouth of the tunnel a lady may stand before her mirror and give the finishing touch to flower or feather, and in just such shape as she turns from her glass she is shot up to the surface in this city, ready to take her seat in the box in the opera house.

The Latest Electrical Novelty.

Special Correspondence to the Globe-Democrat:

NEW YORK, November 8, 1888.—A New York inventor who has devoted many years to electrical research has just finished an invention which ere long may come into general household use. It consists of a neat box containing a peculiar thermometer and hygrometer with electrical attachments. The purposes of the apparatus are many. If the temperature of the room goes above or below limits set by the occupants the expanding or contracting mercury in the thermometer establishes an electrical circuit which opens or closes a hot or cold air register, and keeps it open or closed until the desired temperature is restored. Beyond the ordinary limits are what are termed "danger limits." The higher one is intended as a fire detector, and is so arranged as to ring an alarm bell or gong, and where there is a tank provided to turn on a stream of water. The lower is intended for green houses and conservatories, and likewise makes an alarm whenever the temperature falls to a point low enough to endanger the plants. The hygrometric attachment acts in the same manner regarding humidity as the thermometric does respecting temperature. Its only practical application, so far as the inventor makes claim, is to give notice to a florist when the air in a conservatory becomes too dry, or of a refiner or other manufacturer the atmosphere of whose drying room becomes too moist to be of any avail. The instrument is now in use in the vaults of some of our great breweries where lager beer must be kept between 40° and 50° Fahrenheit, and in the "cold storages" of the leading seaports, where fish, poultry, game, eggs, fruits, fine vegetables and tobacco are "refrigerated" and preserved for weeks and even months. It has also been utilized by metropolitan architects, who connect it with the furnaces and cold-air flues of the latest styles of mansion houses. When it is necessary, as in large breweries and cold storages, the circuit is so arranged as to produce an alarm at the place where the trouble occurs and also in a central office or superintendent's room. The fire alarm can also be connected with the nearest fire and police station.

Startling General Washburn's Mind.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Speaking of the psychological influence of one mind over another, so puzzling and unexplainable to the most cool-headed skeptic in the subject, the power, whatever it is, is not confined to seedy "professors" who give exhibitions in museums. A great many people have it in a high degree who make no display of their gifts in that direction and who wouldn't for the world make a show of themselves. One would hardly expect to find a railroad president in the catalogue, but it is a fact that William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, has an extraordinary knowledge of what is going on in other people's minds. During the recent trip over the "Soo" road Mr. Van Horne formed one of the party. Fred Underwood, of the "Soo" road, brought up the subject of mind reading and gave an account of the Canadian president's exploits.

"That's all nonsense," said General Washburn, "it's one of your stories, Underwood."

"Well, let's make a test," said Underwood.

It was agreed and Mr. Van Horne, sitting at one end of the car, asked General Washburn, at the other end, to think of something or write something and he would tell him what he had written. General Washburn drew a map of the site of the proposed new union depot, which Mr. Van Horne immediately reproduced, without changing his seat or a word having been said.

"But you have left Washington avenue out of your map," said General Washburn.

"Yes, and you have left it out of yours too," said another of the party, looking over General Washburn's shoulder.

The two diagrams were as nearly identical as hasty drawing could make them.

The Nicaragua Canal.

MONTPELIER, Vt., November 14.—An act incorporating the Nicaragua Canal company passed the legislature yesterday. It is the same act which was introduced in the United States senate last session by Edmunds. Acting on the advice of Edmunds, who drew the bill, parties interested in the enterprise decided to ask the Vermont legislature for a charter. Several of the incorporators named in the act are Vermonters, including Frederick Billings and Colonel Franklin Fairbanks. The gentlemen named appeared before a joint legislative committee last week to testify concerning the proposed measure. The promoters of the enterprise stated that they were all ready to begin work on the canal as soon as a charter was obtained.

Trying to Keep Even.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Chauncey M. Depew said to-day there was no cutting of rates on the New York Central, but that they were simply making efforts to be uniform with those of roads with which they have business.

Released by Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., November 14.—Major Logan, who with a number of United States soldiers was arrested while hunting in Mexico on Sunday, telegraphed the facts of the United States collector of customs here. He states that his arrest was made by gendarmes from Chihuahua, not customs officers. The Mexican collector of customs at Juarez telegraphed Chihuahua for an order for release and obtained it.

FOUR STORIES HIGH.

Colorado Springs to Have a $175,000 Business Block.

The Handsome New Building to Occupy the Present

Site of the Anderson Block on Tejon Street and Pike's Peak Ave.

Work to Begin Not Later than the First of March Next.

For many years travelers to Colorado Springs have been surprised at the character and general appearance of the business houses of the city when informed of the amount of business transacted in them. When contrasted with the rows upon rows of handsome dwellings they certainly do not compare very favorably. Occasionally of late years buildings have been erected such as the Opera house and the Robertson and Midland blocks which would be a credit to any city, but a majority of them are of the cheap, flimsy character which were put up in the early days before the permanency of the town was assured. They do not convey to the stranger the impression that the business men have a faith in the place or that they have come to stay.

A majority of the citizens will be pleased to learn that a scheme is now on foot to give Colorado Springs one of the handsomest business blocks in the state. It will undoubtedly be the finest building of the kind outside of Denver. A company has been formed with a capital stock of $175,000 for the purpose of building a handsome block on the present site of the Anderson block, on the northwest corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue. The incorporators are W. P. Anderson, [illegible] Hagerman, [illegible] Carlile, [illegible] A. Hayes, jr., and [illegible] Bush, of New York. They are the principal owners of the stock, although some of it is owned by eastern parties. Sufficient of the stock has been subscribed to erect the building and it is an assured fact.

The specifications have not as yet been completed and the exact size of the building is not known as there are two small lots adjoining the land now owned by the company which they are very anxious to secure. These are the places now occupied by the Bacon & Cowell transfer company as offices on Pike's Peak avenue and by J. W. D. Stover's curiosity store on Tejon street. If they can not be secured, then the building will occupy the site of the Anderson block as it is now. It is the earnest desire of the company to have the building 50x150 if possible and it will be necessary to have these places to enable them to do so.

The building will be four stories in height and built of stone. It will be heated with a steam and will contain an elevator. In fact it will have all the modern improvements. The corner will be fitted up for the use of the First National bank, although that institution is not directly interested in the company. The remainder of the lower part of the building will be arranged for business houses and the upper floors will be fitted up for offices. Already a number of applications have been received from persons desiring office rooms in the new block.

Work will be begun upon the building just as soon as possible, and not later than the first of next March. It will then be pushed rapidly to completion.

This is the most important building project undertaken in this city since the completion of The Antlers hotel in 1883. The gentlemen who have engaged in the enterprise expect of course to realize handsomely upon their investment, but they are investing a large sum of money and doing it partly to benefit the city, hoping to inaugurate a building boom that will make the business center of Colorado Springs what its residence portion already is, the finest in the west.

FLORISSANT ITEMS.

A Mr. Lee, a wood-worker and wagon-maker who has been at work for some weeks here, has purchased lots and is erecting a dwelling and is going to bring his family from Kansas.

Our enterprising barber has built a shop and quit paying rent.

The finishing coat of plaster is now going on Mr. Castelo's building. It will soon be ready for occupancy and is considerable of an acquisition to our little city.

The foundation for the residence of D. J. White is made in the hillside with cellar way running under. The lumber is being put on the ground for the building. We understand Mr. Allen will do the carpenter work.

Another saw mill was unloaded here yesterday. It is said to be for Laws & Paelos.

It is rumored that Dr. J. C. Rose has purchased lots and will build a residence in the near future.

Mrs. Sterrett has opened a dressmaking business in the city.

The Odd Fellows are talking of organizing a lodge in the city; they are said to be sufficiently strong to do so.

Mr. Samuel Thompson is on a trip to Iowa looking after some business matters.

The family of Mr. Stephens has arrived from Pennsylvania. They expect to become residents of the city in the spring. They expect to remain on the ranch of Sid Thompson until then.

A Mrs. Lamoro, who is now in Denver, but whose home is in Philadelphia, proposes to visit Florissant as an evangelist under the auspices of the Methodist church in the near future.

MOUNTAINEER.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by E. G. Rowe for the week ending November 10th, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

E. J. McCloskey to Wight & West, s 240 ft of lots 51 and 52, White & Wolff's re-sub of lots 242, add No. 1 ..... $500

W. W. Hassell to C. F. Schmidt, lot 3, block 82, add No. 2 .....

G. A. Loomis to Hannah String, lot 5, block [illegible], Loomis add 250

Alvaro Hemenway to C. W. Clark, lots 10 and 11, Sweet's sub of block 26, add No. [illegible]

Colo. Springs Co. to G. W. Woodward, e 25 ft of lots 1 and 2, block [illegible] except s 10 ft 600

J. P. Curtis to W. E. Sterling et al, n 200 ft of lot 26, Haynes add; also lot 55, Wolff & White's re-sub of part of block 242, add No. [illegible]

J. P. Curtis to W. E. Sterling et al, 100x90 ft in ne cor of nw cor of sec 17, tp 14 s r 66 w 2,000

J. P. Curtis to W. E. Sterling et al, lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 19, 20 and 21, block 9, Rock Island add .....

J. P. Curtis to W. E. and R. D. Sterling, lots 308, add No. 2 .....

J. P. Curtis to W. E. and R. D. Sterling, 50x90 ft in block 236, add No. [illegible] 2,400

Wm. Colburn to Lizzie A. Colburn, [illegible] 5 x 55, add No. 2 .....

W. F. Colburn to Lizzie A. Colburn, w 50 ft of lots [illegible] block 39 .....

F. Newitt to E. E. Newton, lot 8, Newitt's add .....

C. Parrish, et al, to A. A. McGovney, lots 1 and 2, Parrish's add .....

M. S. Schermerhorn to A. M. Riley, lots 24 and 25, White and Wolff's sub of block 242, add No. [illegible]

A. Schamp, et al, to Jennie E. Brown, lot 2 block 30, add No. [illegible]

A. Schamp, et al, to L. O. Bermer, et al, lot 5 block 30, add No. 3 .....

Nate C. Perkins to Sadie A. [illegible] part of block 242, add No. [illegible]

A. A. McGovney to C. Parrish, lots 9 and 20, Parrish's add .....

ROSWELL.

E. J. Eaton, trustee, to A. N. Kelley, lot 6, block [illegible] .....

A. N. Kelley to Clara Andrews, of Boston, lot 1 .....

E. J. Eaton, trustee, to [illegible] Gilbert, lot 1, block 2 .....

LA VERGNE.

W. F. Colburn to Lizzie A. Colburn, lot [illegible] block D .....

COLORADO CITY.

L. A. Colburn to W. T. Fuller, lots 7 and 8, block 202, Pratt's add No. 2 .....

G. J. Wister to E. Reynolds, lot 1 of nw qr of sw qr of sec [illegible] s r 67 w .....

Y. Grove to Lizzie B. Woods, lots 5 and 6, block 197 .....

CASCADE.

Cascade Town and Improvement company to A. L. Williston, lots 8 and 9, block [illegible], add No. 1, lots [illegible] and 2, block 9 .....

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

[illegible] Ricketts to W. W. Smith, lot 23, block 5 .....

FOUNTAIN.

Isaac Lawrence to T. C. Valtz, lots 1 and 2, Lawrence's add .....

Fountain Town and Improvement company to Hattie Kelly, lots 7 and 8 and 10 and 15, Reed's add .....

Fountain Town and Improvement company to Jesse Virgil, lots 1 and 2 and 7, Reed's add .....

T. J. Wheaton to Jose M. Benedict, lot 8, block 10 .....

Mrs. M. [illegible] Dodson to Mrs. [illegible] Grossreuter, lot 8, block [illegible], Reed's add .....

MONUMENT.

Caroline [illegible] Kimbarto N. [illegible] Hunter, [illegible] .....

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

W. G. Lewis to [illegible] O. Smith, et al, se qr of ne qr of sec 3; se qr of nw qr of sec 3; se qr of ne qr of sec 33, and nw qr of ne qr of sec 35, tp 12 s r 66 w .....

E. A. S. Gittings to [illegible] N. Beecher, ne qr of nw qr of sec 8, tp [illegible] s r 66 w .....

Mrs. W. R. Poynter expects to leave very soon for Austin, Texas, where she will join her husband, who has decided to locate in that city.

In the district court Tuesday afternoon Jacob Dismore was sentenced to two days in the county jail for petty larceny. Harry L. Stone pleaded guilty to horse stealing but was not sentenced.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Springs street car company was held on Tuesday and the reports of the officers showed a most gratifying result for the year's business. When the company began operating its cars last year a sum of money was set aside and it was thought that during the first two or three years it would lose several thousand dollars. Instead of that a dividend of $200 was declared for the first year's business. This is very unusual with any street car company as they usually lose money the first few years. The Pueblo company lost money for nearly two years and the Denver company for about five years after starting. The Colorado Springs company proposes to very much increase its facilities during the next year. Summer cars will be put on next year and they will be run more frequently than at present. The stock has all been taken and is now held at a good figure.

A freight train on the Midland met with quite a serious accident on Wednesday night. About [illegible] it was thrown from the track on a curve, just a few miles this side of Manitou, and the way-car and two flat cars loaded with bridge iron went over an embankment. According to one of the passengers on the eastbound passenger train, this occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning and which was caused by an engine in front and one behind. When turning the curve the iron which was not properly loaded shifted and threw the two flat cars and the way-car, in which a number of workmen were sleeping, down an embankment of about 20 feet. The line engine only left the track. Strange to say none of the men were injured seriously. The passengers on both the east and west bound passenger trains were delayed for several hours on account of the wreck.

The engagement of Louis James and Marie Wainwright supported by a very strong company at the Opera house for next Friday and Saturday evenings promises to be the pleasantest event of the season. They will appear in two of their strongest plays, Friday evening "Othello," and on Saturday evening "Romeo and Juliet." They are on their return east from San Francisco where they played a very successful engagement of two weeks at the Baldwin theatre.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson left for Bloomington, Ill., on last Wednesday with the remains of her son, Edwin L. Pearson, who died in Russell November 6. The deceased was a resident of this city for a number of years, and his loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

In the district court Thursday Benjamin Axtorty, charged with burglary and grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. James Wyman, a seventeen year old boy, was tried for grand larceny, charged with stealing a quantity of meat from the gas house of the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke company. The jury found him guilty, the amount taken aggregating in value over $10.

Dean, Mass & Co., the enterprising jobbing firm of Colorado City, have just received a car load of the celebrated Anheuser-Busch brand of lager beer from St. Louis. They have added to their establishment several new pieces of bottling machinery and are prepared to fill orders for beer, soda water, sarsaparilla, root beer, cider, etc., promptly and at reasonable rates.

Mr. E. P. Moon of Russell has furnished us with the following weather record for the week ending November 10: Highest temperature, 68 on the 8th; lowest temperature, 9 on the 8th; weekly mean temperature, 32. Prevailing direction of the wind, south.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Joseph Davitt of Aspen, and the Gazette former, was a visitor in the city yesterday en route to Denver. He was accompanied by A. W. A. Norton.

The residence of Mr. Frank Jay on near Tejon street was destroyed by fire about six o'clock Tuesday night. The loss was complete, the family barely escaping.

FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

St. Nicholas for Dec.

PEOPLE who have the idea that *St. Nicholas Magazine* is only for little children should look over the prospectus of that magazine for 1889, and they will discover that it is for children of all ages, "from five to eighty-five," as some one recently said of it. Indeed, while *St. Nicholas* is designed for girls and boys, it might almost be called a "family magazine," for the grown-up members of a household will find much to interest them in every number.

The editor, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, calls the next volume an "all-round-the-world year," because it is to contain so many illustrated papers about the world in general—not dry geographical papers, but stories and sketches and tales of travel and adventure by and and sea—and also travel by the fireside. The features will include a serial story, "How We Made the Farm Pay," by Gen. A. W. Greely, the well-known commander of the Greely Expedition; a serial about Canada, by Mrs. Catherwood, who is writing a serial story for *The Century* this year; "Indians of the Amazon," by Mrs. Frank R. Stockton. There are many papers about Europe, including a Christmas story of life in Norway, by E. E. Foyesen; articles on Holland and the Dutch, by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge; "The Queen's Navy," by Lieut. Harrison Smith, R. N., with illustrations of many of England's finest war ships; "The Winchester School," illustrated by Joseph Pennell; "Engineering Railway Trains," by Wm. E. Ricking, etc., etc. The French papers include "Percinet and the Dessous and his two Ship Canals," and there are several interesting contributions on German, Italian and Russian subjects.

Under "Asia," comes "Boys and Girls in China," by Yan Phou Lee (a recent graduate of Yale); "Some Men in the East," by Mrs. Coman Hunt, and a number of papers about Japan. Under "Africa" there is a sketch of Henry M. Stanley, by Noah Brooks, and several stories about Egypt. Australia is not forgotten, nor the islands of the sea, and there are even some stories of under the sea.

Of course the work of the coming year will relate to American subjects, as usual. Mrs. Burnett, the author of "A Lady of Quality," contributes a story of New York called "The Saint Elizabeth," there will be papers describing how the government offices are conducted, papers about birds, amateur photography, etc. The full prospectus will be sent to any one who wishes to see it by the publishers, The Century Co., of New York.

The Graphic recently made of St. Nicholas [illegible]

ONE OF THE LEADING INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth Market Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. M. Stocker.
Vice President—Chauncey Calloway.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Canning.
Executive Committee—Bernard Gogin, T. A. Walters, F. J. Baxter.
Board of Commissioners—Bernard Gogin, C. A. Canning, C. H. Lowe.
Foreman of the Round-up—T. J. Dubois.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It was formed for the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the State district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are a active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

STATE NEWS.

Fifty new brick coke ovens are being built at Carlile.

The erection of the smelter to be built by the Menges Trinidad company will be begun at once.

The building of a large hospital like the one at Las Vegas is in contemplation at Glenwood Springs.

A ditch company is being formed at Meeker, the object of which is to irrigate the White river mesa, a tract of 10,000 acres.

George W. Franklin has been commissioned postmaster at Wagon Wheel Gap.

The switchmen in the Burlington yards at Denver struck for larger wages Wednesday. All of the strikers were discharged.

At the business men's banquet held in Pueblo on Monday night, $640 were raised to be expended in advertising the city in the south and east.

The Pacific Express company, the Denver and Rio Grande and the South Park ticket offices at Dillon were burglarized on Tuesday afternoon.

Henry Carter, superintendent of the Denver fuel company at Sopris, died day before yesterday from injuries received in the mines a few days ago.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the election of the Nebraska National bank of Omaha as reserve agent for the State National bank of Denver.

A northbound freight on the Fort Worth road ran into a southbound train on the Rio Grande on Tuesday night near Cucharas. Several cars were badly wrecked but nobody was killed.

Patents have been granted to the following Colorado inventors: Orren Allen, Denver, electrical railway; Charles C. Baurer and F. H. Frankenberg, Pueblo, curtain and lambrequin support for windows; J. E. P. Meyer, Golden, composition for developing ozonized oxygen.

The members of Company A are making arrangements for their Thanksgiving ball.

Persons coming down from the Cascade town report very little snow on the mountain side.

William Mathews, of the GAZETTE force, was passing around the cigars yesterday. A nine pound boy at his house was the cause.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and commission produce, No. 25 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.		
Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	35 @	40
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	30 @	35
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	24 @	25
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	30 @	35
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	26 @	30
Cabbage, Calif., ⅌ cwt	2 00 @	3 00
Onions, ⅌ lb	3 @	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt	1 00 @	1 25
Turnips, new, ⅌ cwt	1 00 @	2 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	5 00	6 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	1 00 @	1 05
Chop	1 05 @	1 10
Wheat, ⅌ cwt		1 80
Oats, new, ⅌ cwt	1 20 @	1 25
Bran, ⅌ cwt	1 25 @	1 35
Flour, ⅌ cwt	3 35 @	3 50
Meal, ⅌ cwt	2 00	2 50
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 60 @	2 75
Hay (Colo.) ⅌ ton		22 00
Hay (Kan.) ⅌ ton	12 00 @	14 00
GREEN FRUIT.		
Oranges, ⅌ doz	50 @	75
Lemons, ⅌ doz	30 @	40
Cherries, ⅌ lb	20 @	30
Bananas, ⅌ doz	50 @	60
Pomelos, ⅌ doz	10 @	15
Pears, ⅌ lb	8 @	10
Apples, ⅌ lb	2 @	4
Grapes, ⅌ lb	5 @	10
GREEN VEGETABLES.		
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	40 @	50
Radishes, ⅌ doz	40 @	50
Onions, ⅌ doz	25 @	40
Asparagus, ⅌ lb	2 @	15
Rhubarb, ⅌ lb	3 @	5
Cauliflower, ⅌ lb	6 @	10
String beans, ⅌ lb	8 @	10
Green peas, ⅌ lb	6 @	8
Cucumbers, ⅌ lb	2 @	5
Spinach, ⅌ lb	3 @	5

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines for sale, to rent and repair, at Aiken's. 4-18-tf

MARRIED.

BRAUER—CRAUSE—By Rev. A. R. Kieffer, rector of Stage Gulch, on November [illegible], Yr., Joseph Brauer and Miss Anna Krause, both of Colorado City.

FATHER—SMITH—In West Colorado Springs, November 12, 1888, Mr. Russell W. Father and Hattie N. Smith; Judge M. S. Johnson officiating.

BORN.

MATHEWS—To Amelia, wife of Mr. W. J. Mathews, a boy, on Thursday, November 15th, 1888.

DIED.

WILBUR—Robert Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wilbur, Sunday, November 11, 1888, aged 2 years and 7 months.

FAINES—On the 15th inst., at 524 North Tejon street, Mrs. Sarah Faines, mother of Mrs. C. E. Stubbs.